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Weiner et al.

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(54) **HTERT SEQUENCES AND METHODS FOR USING THE SAME**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

C07K 14/005 (2006.01)
A61K 39/00 (2006.01)
A61K 39/12 (2006.01)
A61K 39/21 (2006.01)
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A61K 38/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **C07K 14/005** (2013.01); **A61K 39/0011** (2013.01); **A61K 39/12** (2013.01); **A61K 39/21** (2013.01); **C12N 7/00** (2013.01); **A61K 38/00** (2013.01); **A61K 39/00** (2013.01); **A61K 2039/523** (2013.01); **A61K 2039/53** (2013.01); **A61K 2039/54** (2013.01); **A61K 2039/5538** (2013.01); **A61K 2039/585** (2013.01); **C12N 2710/20034** (2013.01); **C12N 2740/16034** (2013.01); **C12N 2740/16122** (2013.01); **C12N 2740/16134** (2013.01); **C12N 2740/16222** (2013.01); **C12N 2740/16234** (2013.01); **C12N 2740/16322** (2013.01); **C12N 2740/16334** (2013.01); **C12N 2760/16134** (2013.01); **C12N 2770/24234** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Improved anti-HIV immunogens and nucleic acid molecules that encode them are disclosed. Immunogens disclosed include those having consensus sequences for HIV Subtype A Envelope protein, those having consensus sequences for HIV Subtype B Envelope protein, those having consensus sequences for HIV Subtype C Envelope protein, those having consensus sequences for HIV Subtype D Envelope protein, those having consensus sequences for HIV Subtype B consensus Nef-Rev protein, and those having consensus sequences for HIV Gag protein subtypes A, B, C and D. Improved anti-HPV immunogens and nucleic acid molecules that encode them; improved anti-HCV immunogens and nucleic acid molecules that encode them; improved hTERT immunogens and nucleic acid molecules that encode them; and improved anti-Influenza immunogens and nucleic acid molecules that encode them are disclosed as well methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HIV, HPV, HCV, hTERT and Influenza are disclosed.

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1 MDWTWILFLVAAA TRVHSRVKIRKNYQHLWRWGTMLLGLMLWCSAAEKLVWTVYYGVPVWKEATTLFCASDAKAYDTEVHNWATHAC EY2E1-B
1 MDWTWILFLVAAA TRVHS -----E-EKLVWTVYYGVPVWKEATTLFCASDAKAHAEAHNVWATHAC EK2P-B

91 VPTDPNPQEVVLENV TENFNMMKNNMVEQMHEDIISLWDQSLKPCVKLTP[CVTLNCT-----DLSGKMEKGEIKNCSFN EY2E1-B
63 VPTDPNPQEVILENV TEKYNMWNMVDQMHEDIISLWDQSLKPCVKLTP[CVTLNCTNATY TNSDSKNSTSNSSLEDSGKGMN-CSFD EK2P-B
V1 loop

167 ITTSIRDKVQKEYALFYKLDVVPIDNDNTSYRLISCNSTSVITQACPVSFEPIPIHYCAPAGFAILKCNDKKFNGTGPCTNVSTVQCCTHG EY2E1-B
152 VTTSIDKKKTEYAIIDKLDVMNIGNG--RYTLNLCNNTSVITQACPMSFEPIPIHYCTPAGYAILKCNDNKFNCTGPTNVSTIQCCTHG EK2P-B
V2 loop

257 IRPVVSTQLLLNGSLAEE-EVVIRSENFNTNAKTIIVQLNESVEIN[CTRPNNTRKSIHIGPGQAFYTTGEIIGDIRQAHCNISRAKWN EY2E1-B
240 IKPVVSTQLLLNGSLAEGGEV IIRSENLDNAKTIIVQLKEPVEIN[CTRPNNTRKSIHMGPGAIFYARGEVIGDIRQAHCNISRGRMND EK2P-B
V3 loop

346 TLKQIVKKLREQFNKTIIVFNQSSGGRPIVMHSFNCGGEGFFYCNITQLFNS TWNVNGTWNNTTEG---NDTITLPCRICKQIINMMQEVG EY2E1-B
330 TLKQIAKKLREQF-NKTIISLNQSSGGDLIIVMHSFNCGGEGFFYCNITQLFNS TWNENDT TWNNTAGSNNETITLPCRICKQIINRWQEVG EK2P-B

433 KAMYAPPPIRGQIRCSNI TGLLLTRDGGNNNTNETEIFRPGGDMRDNRSELYKYKVVKIEPLGVAPTAKRRVVQREKRAVGIGAMFL EY2E1-B
419 KAMYAPPISGPINCLSNITGLLLTRDGGDNN-NIETIFRPGGDMRDNRSELYKYKVVRIEPLGIAPTAKRRVVQREKRAVGIGAMFL EK2P-B
Cleavage site

523 GFLGAPGSTMGAASMTLTVQARQLLSGIVQQQNLLRAIEAQHLLQLTWGIKQLQARVLAVERYLKDQQLLGIWGCSSGKLICTTTVPW EY2E1-B
508 GFLGAAGSTMGAASVTLTVQARLLLSGIVQQQNLLRAIEAQHLLQLTWGIKQLQARVLAVERYLKDQQLLGIWGCSSGKLICTTNVPW EK2P-B

613 NASWSNKSLEIWDNMTWMEWEREIDNYTSLIYTLIEESQDQEKNEQELLELDKWSLWNWFDITNWLWYKIFIMIVGGLIGLRIVFA EY2E1-B
598 NASWSNKSLEIWHNMTWMEWDREIDNYTKLIYTLIEASIQDQEKNEQELLELDWSASLWSWFDISKWLWYIGVFIIVIGGLVGLKIVFA EK2P-B
.....

703 VLSIYPYDVPDYA EY2E1-B
688 VLSIVNRVRQVTRV EK2P-B
.....

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FIG. 1

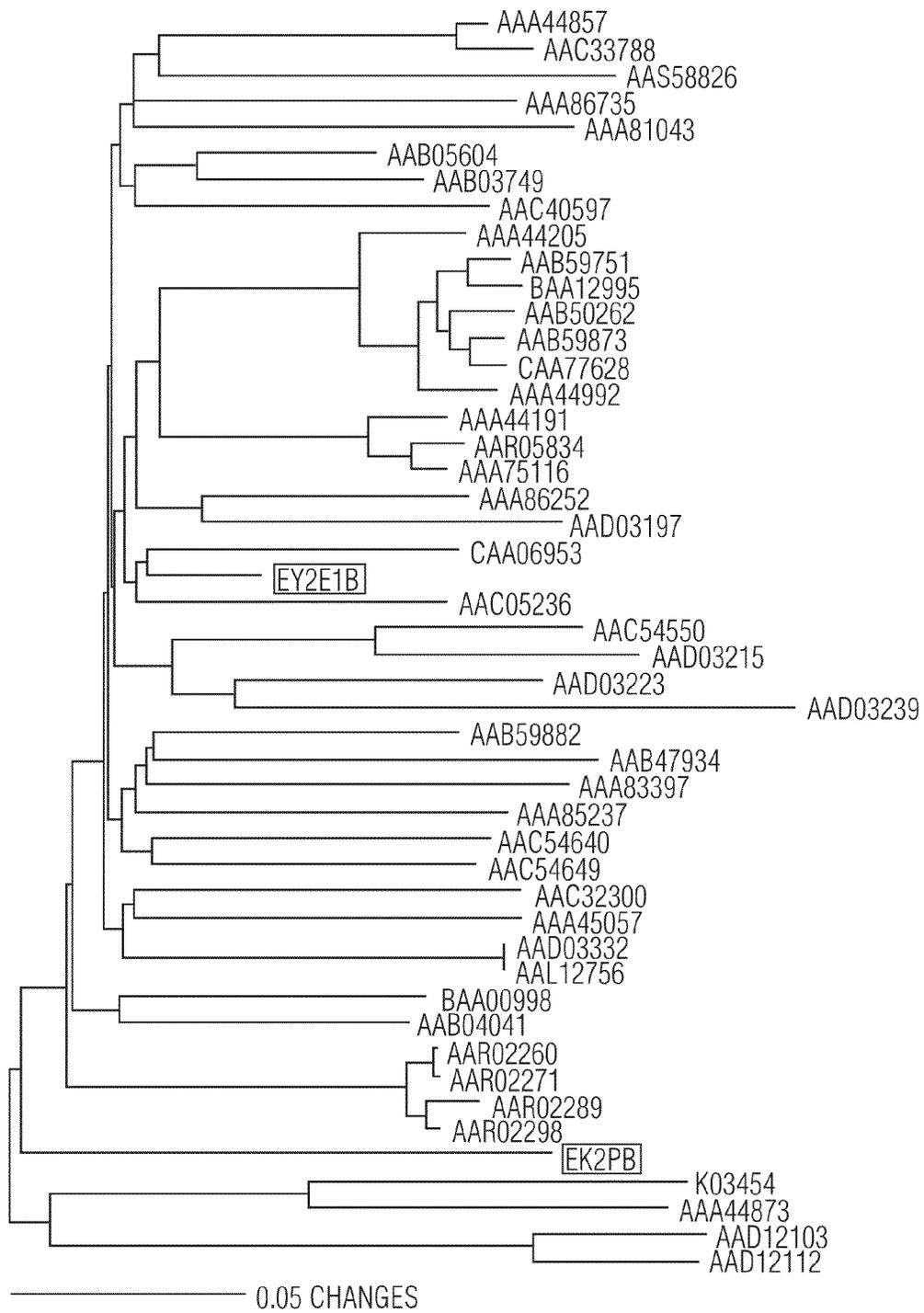


FIG. 2

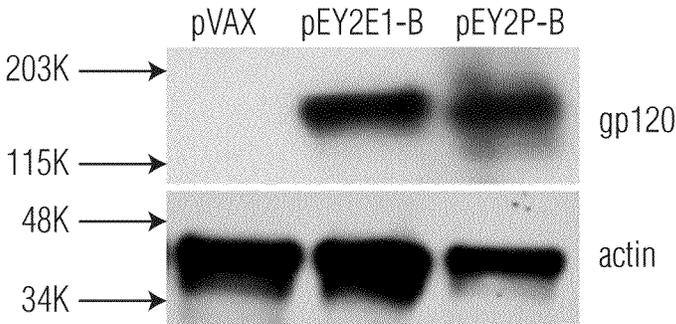


FIG. 3A

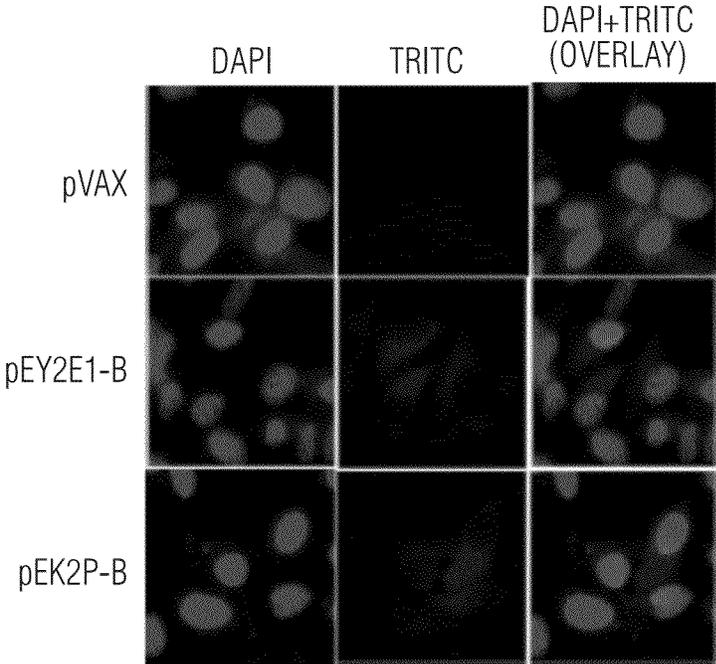


FIG. 3B

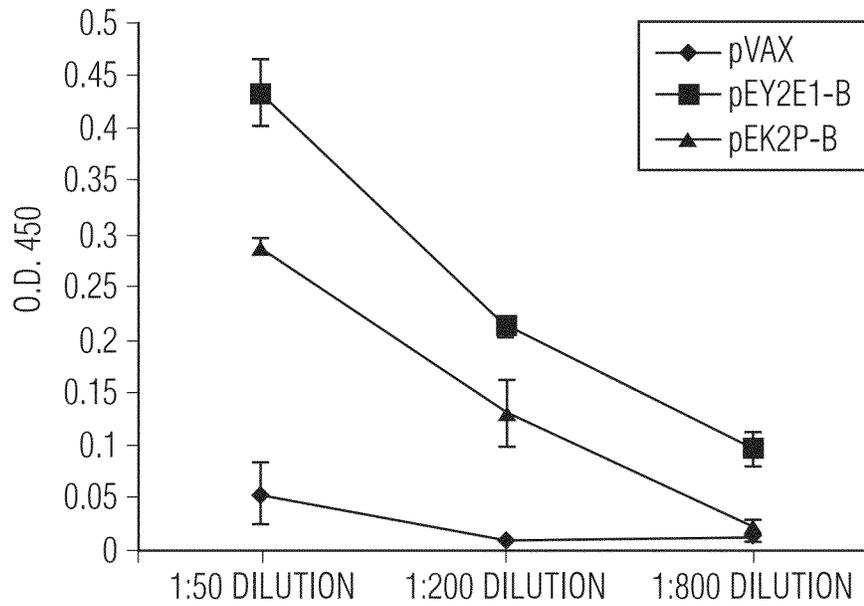


FIG. 4A

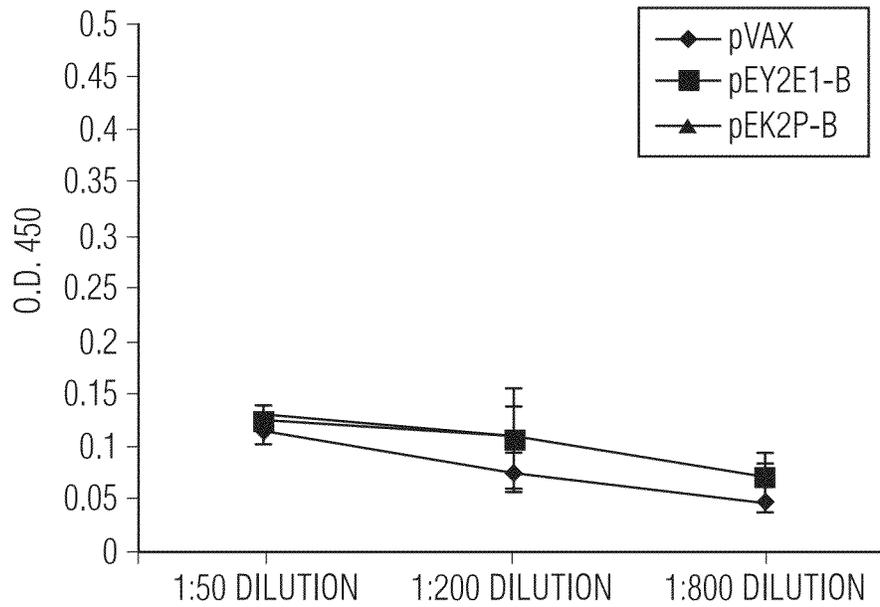


FIG. 4B

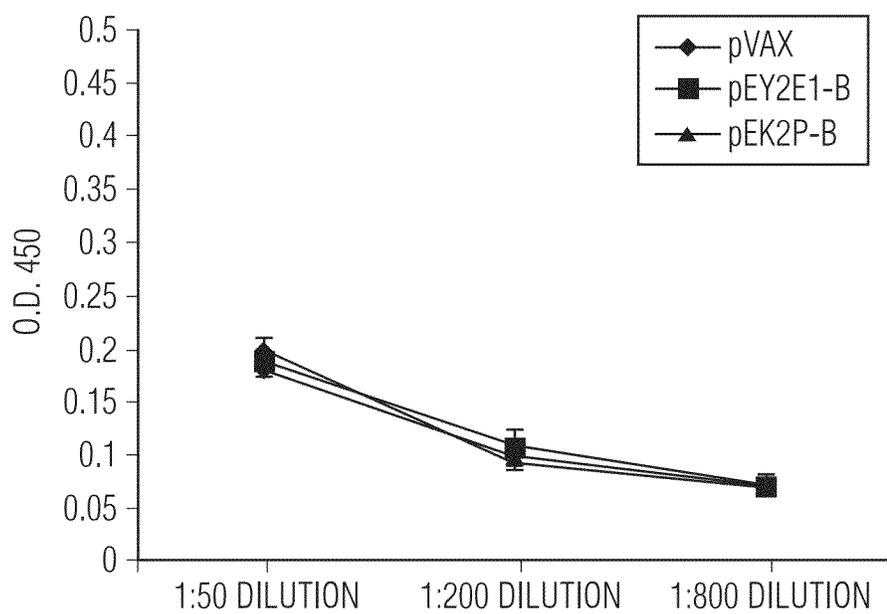


FIG. 4C

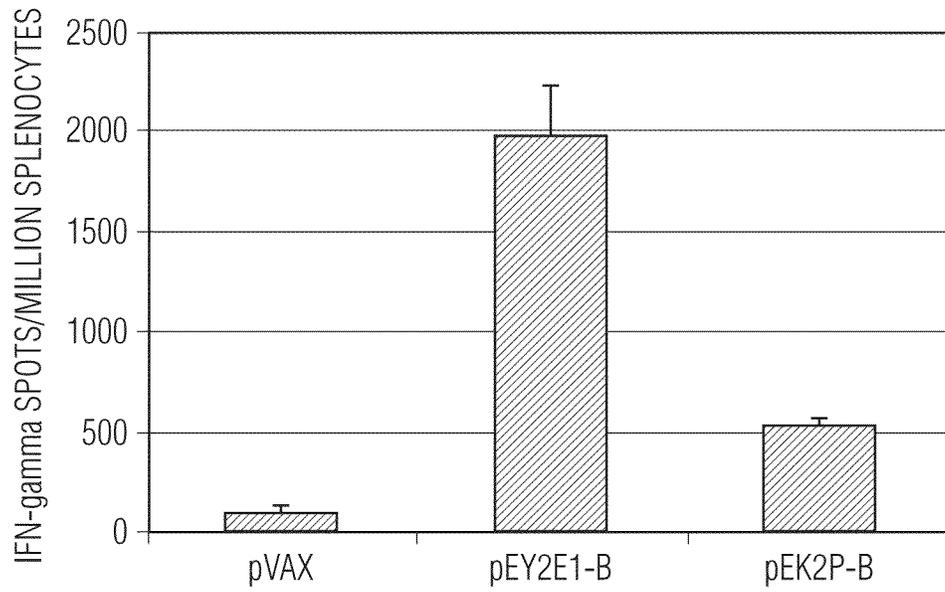


FIG. 5A

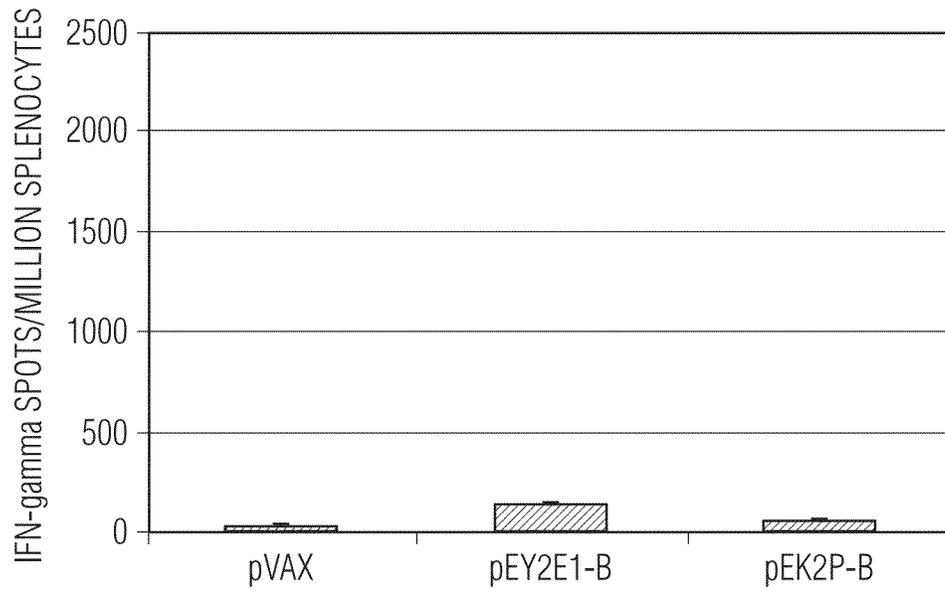


FIG. 5B

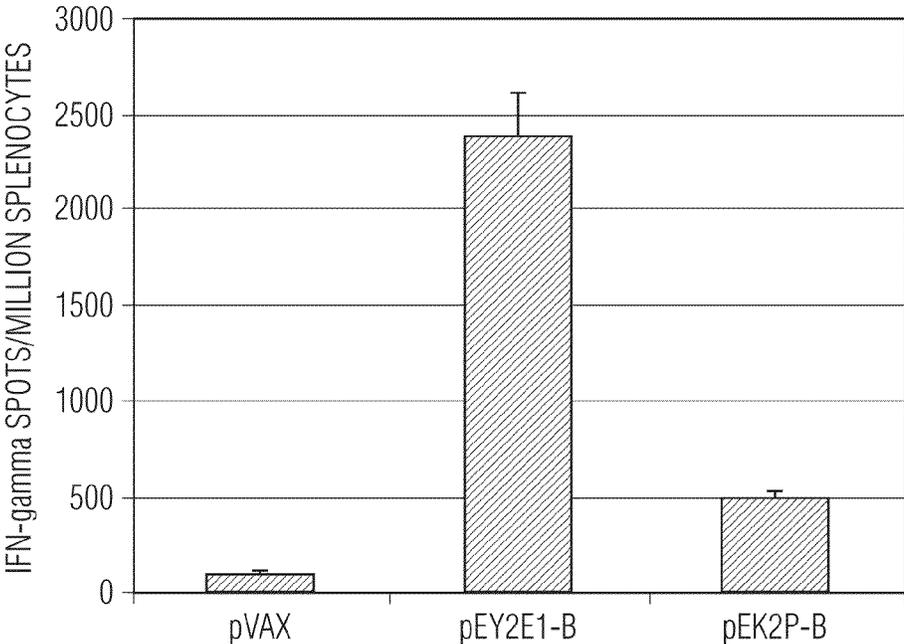


FIG. 5C

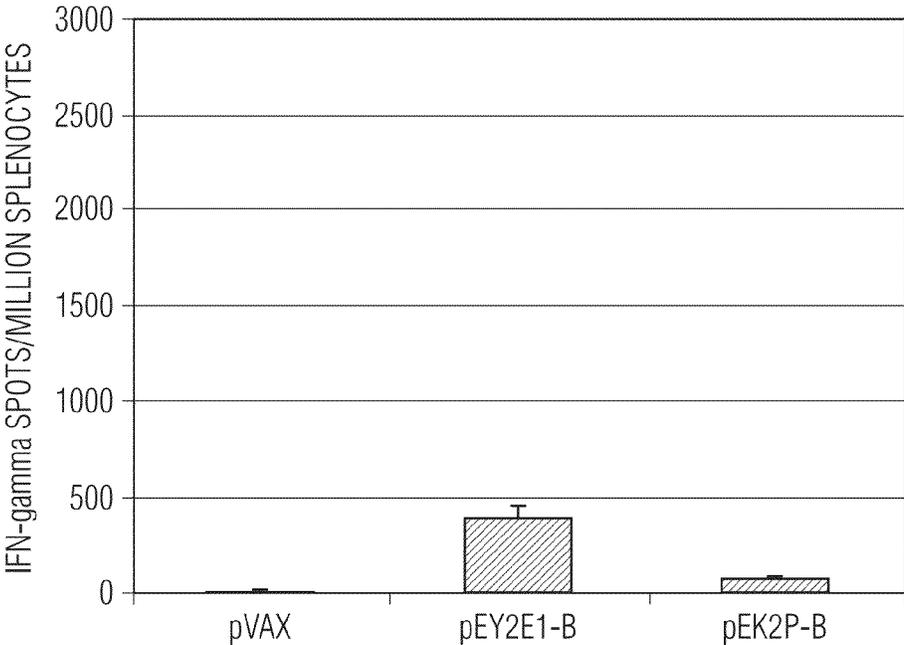


FIG. 5D

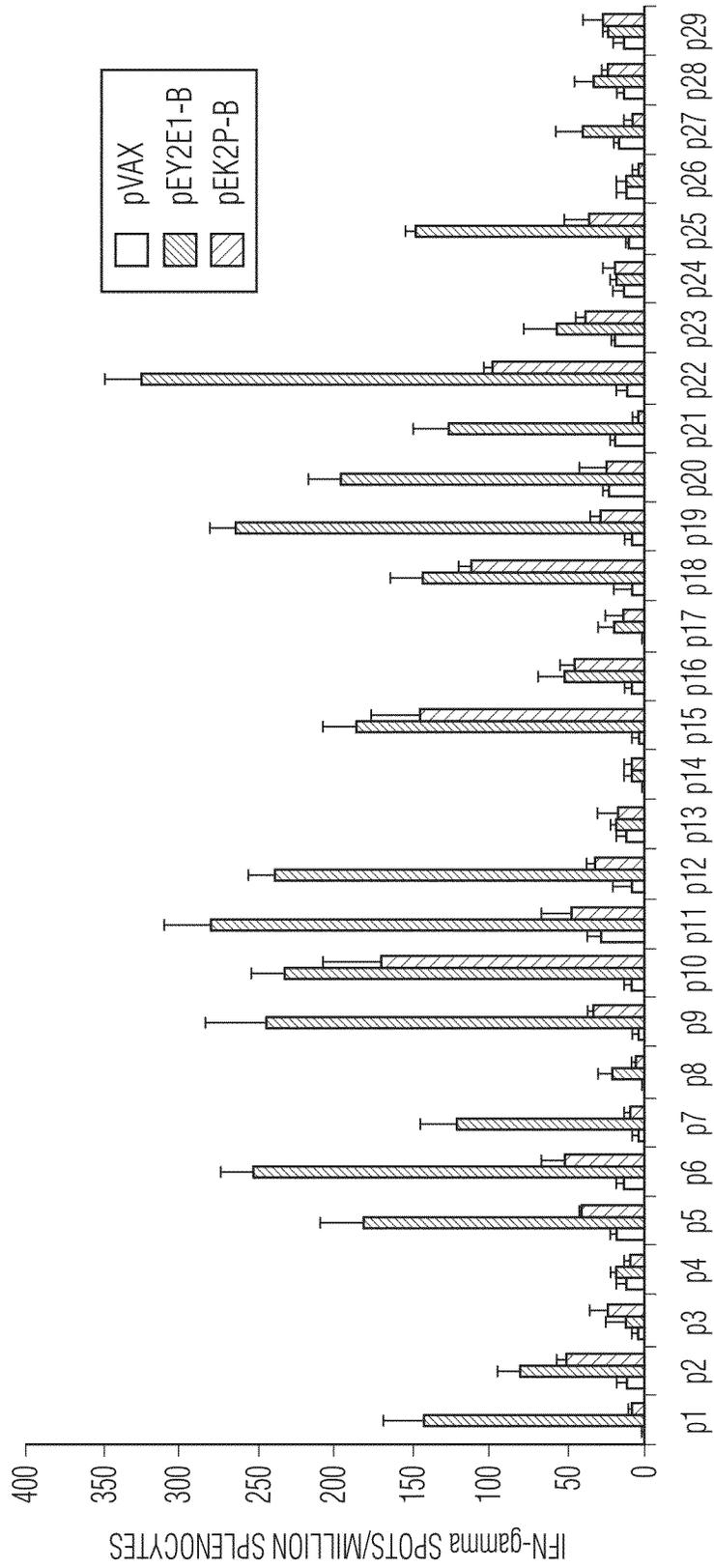


FIG. 5E

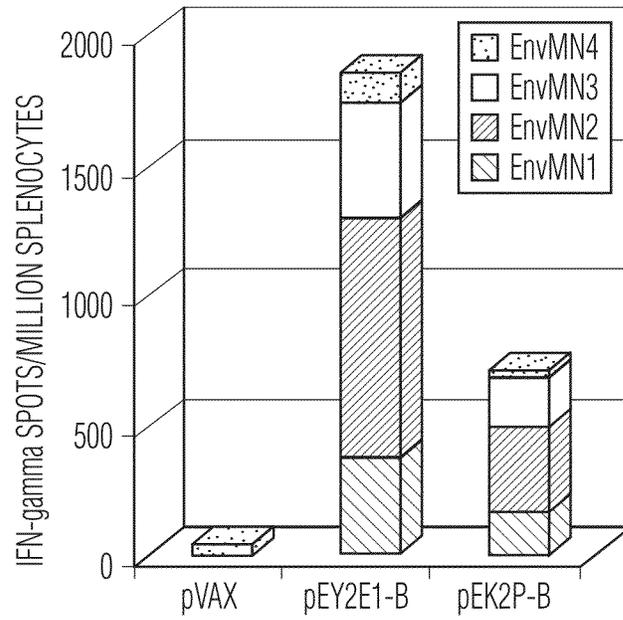


FIG. 6A

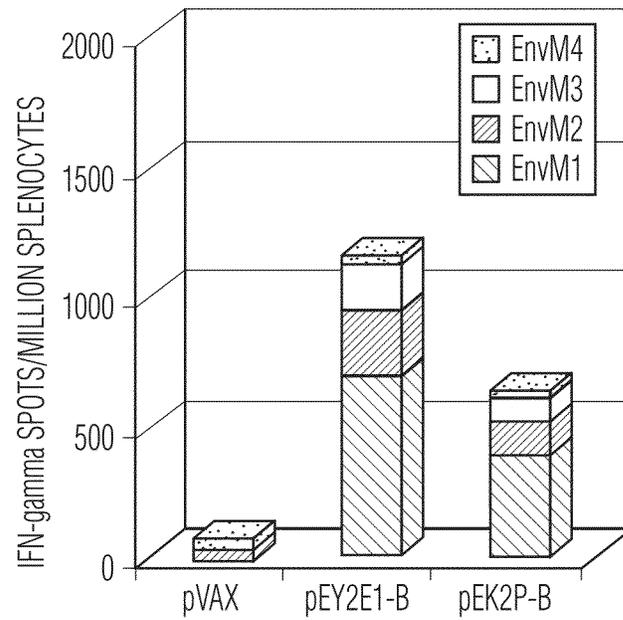


FIG. 6B

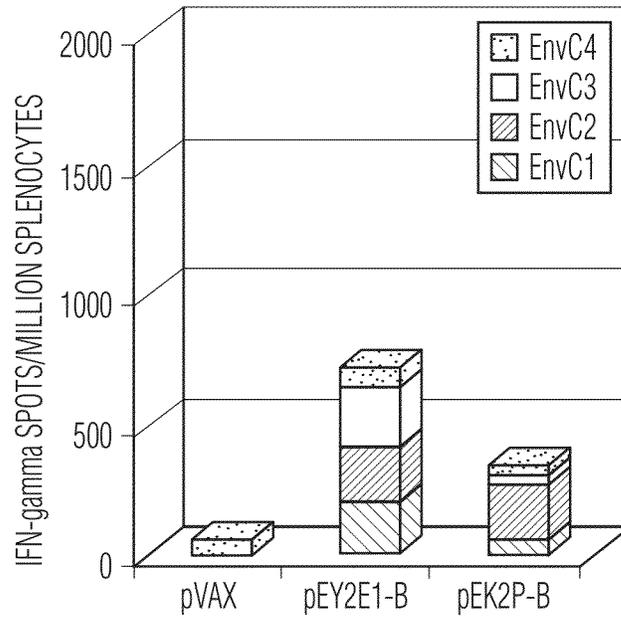


FIG. 6C

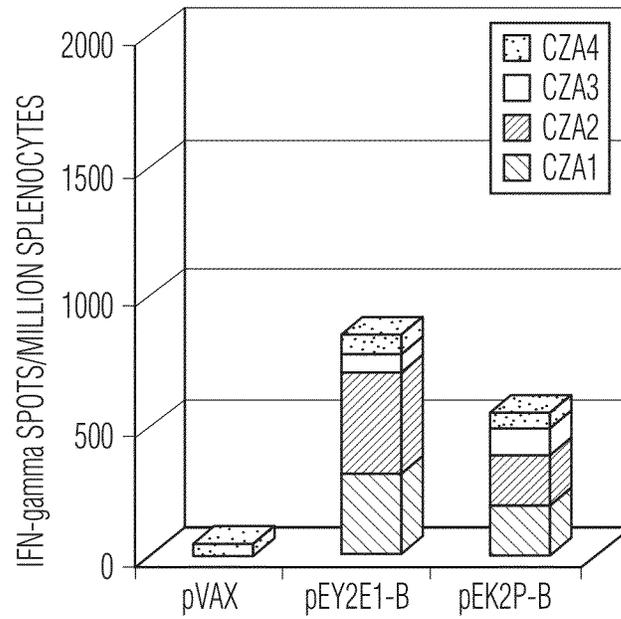


FIG. 6D

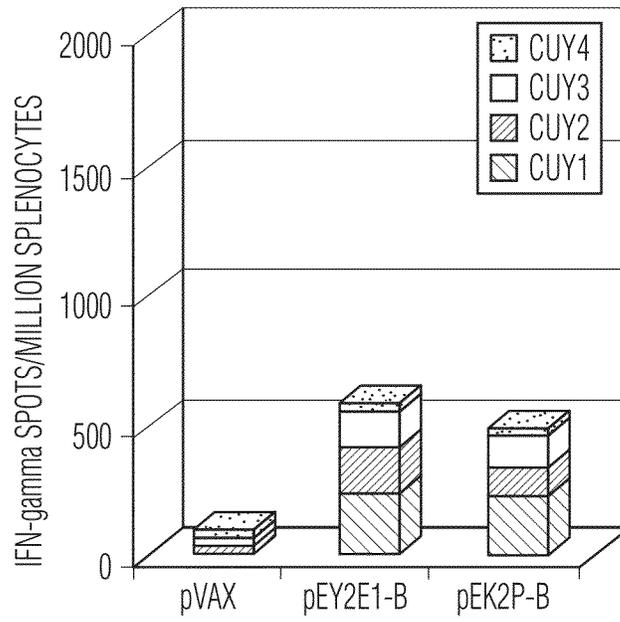


FIG. 6E

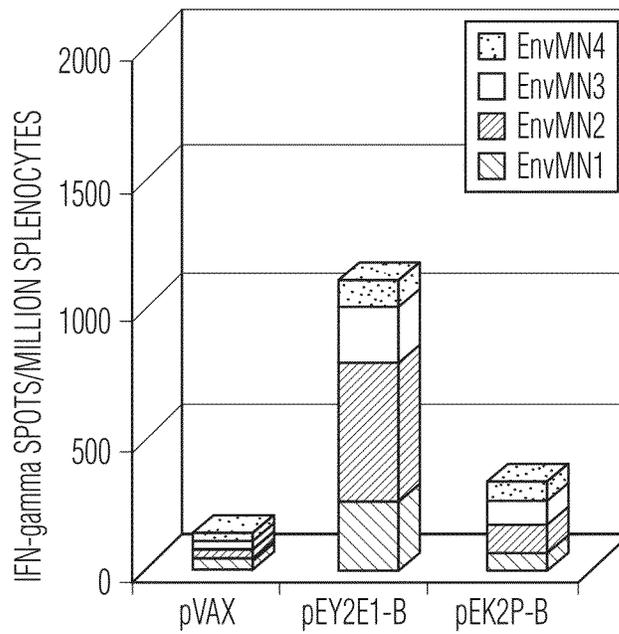


FIG. 6F

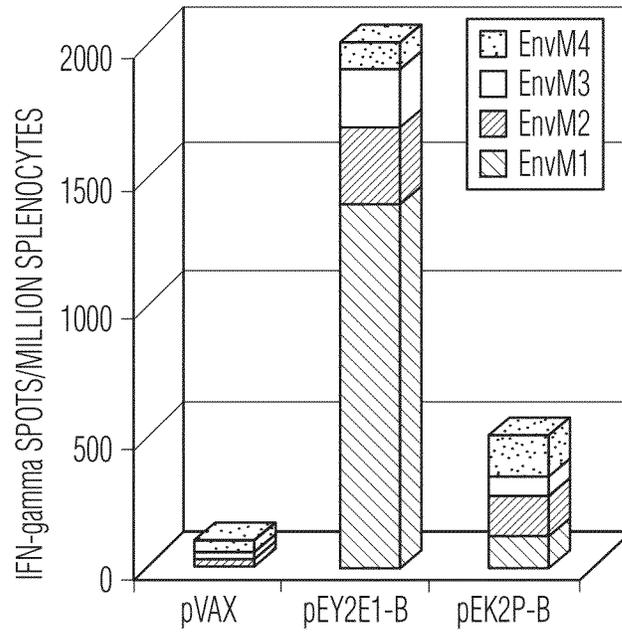


FIG. 6G

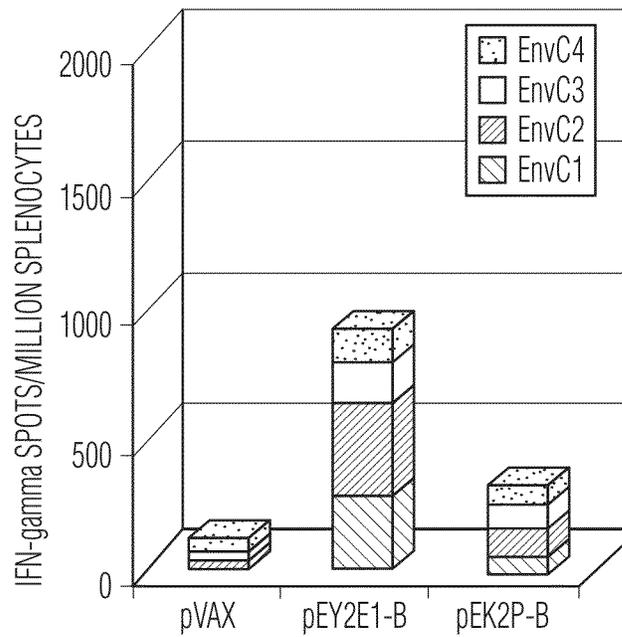


FIG. 6H

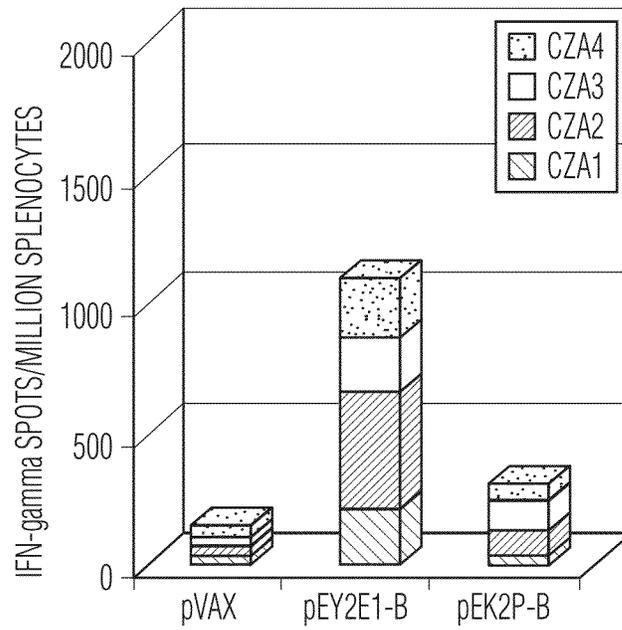


FIG. 6I

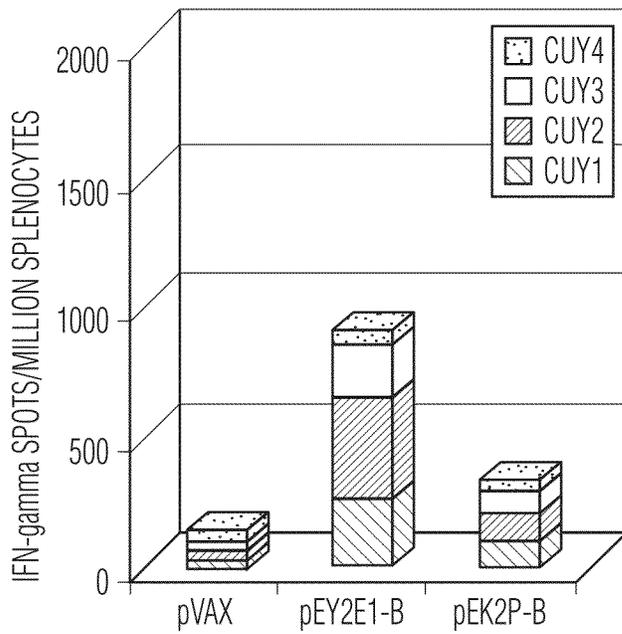


FIG. 6J

subtype B MN env-specific IFN-gamma ELISpot in BalB/C mice

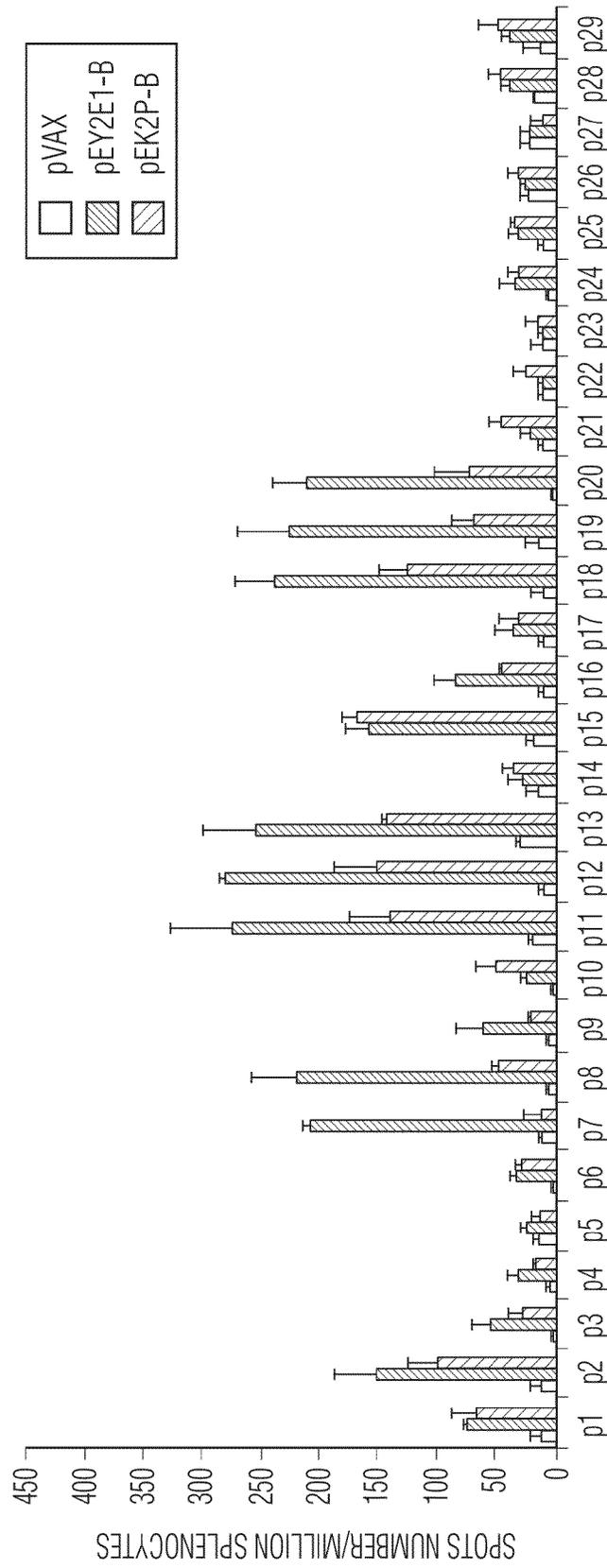


FIG. 7A

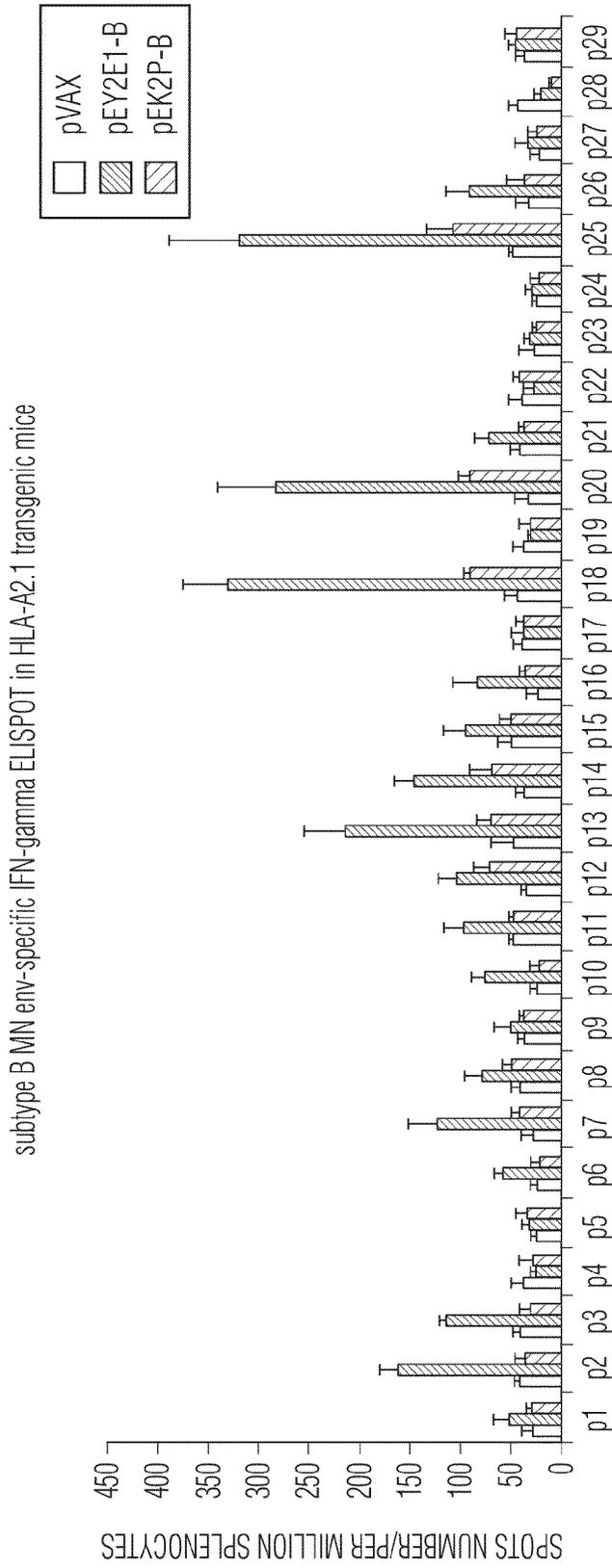


FIG. 7B

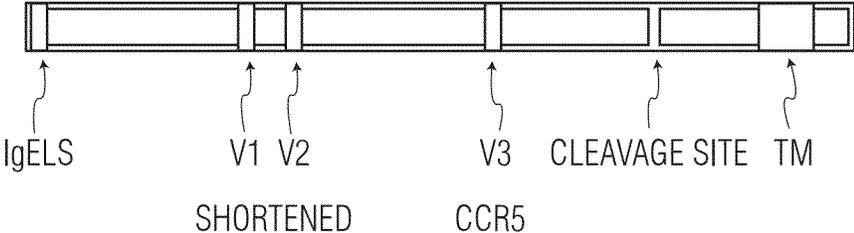


FIG. 8

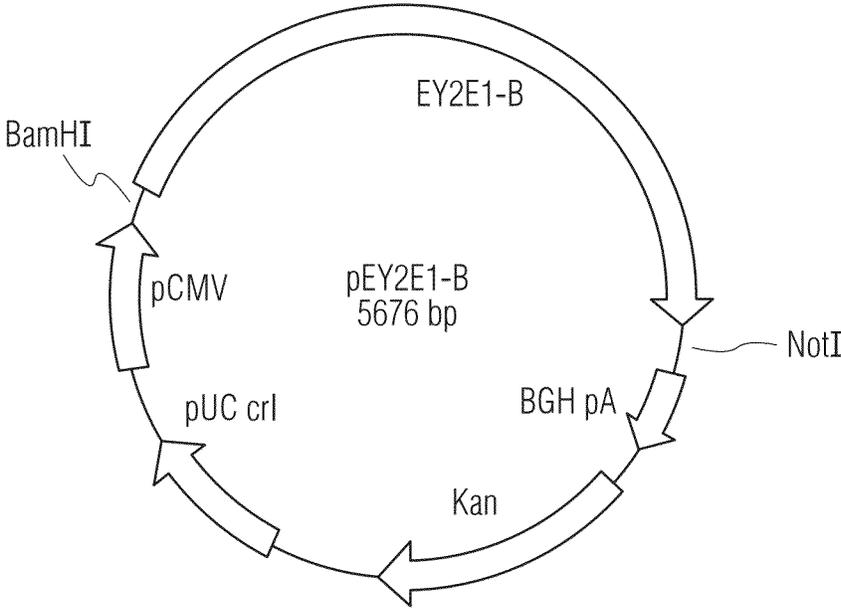


FIG. 9

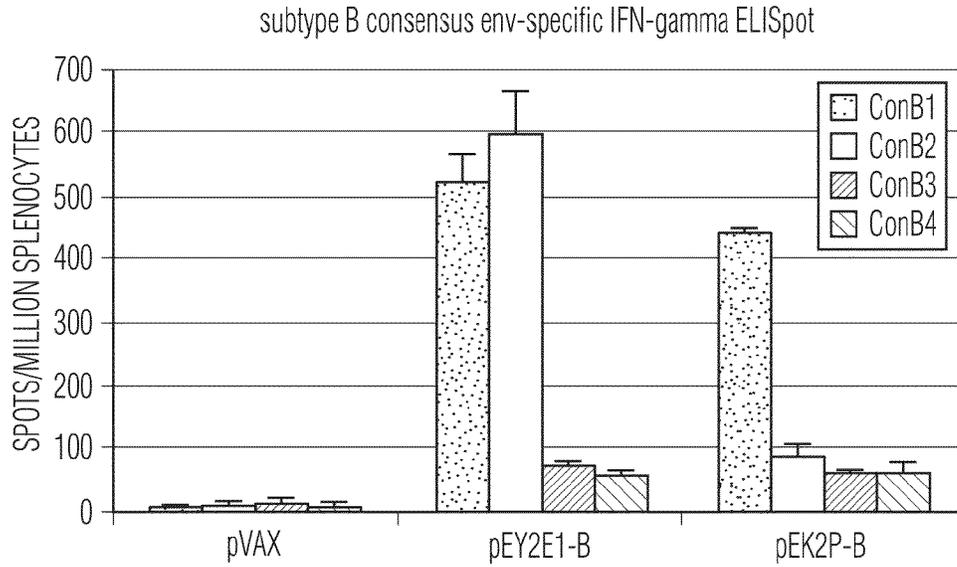


FIG. 10A

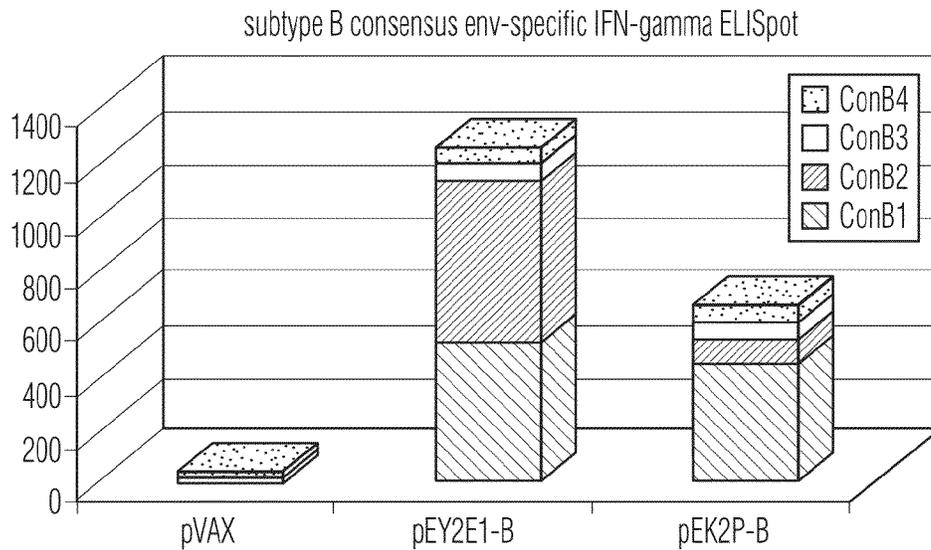


FIG. 10B

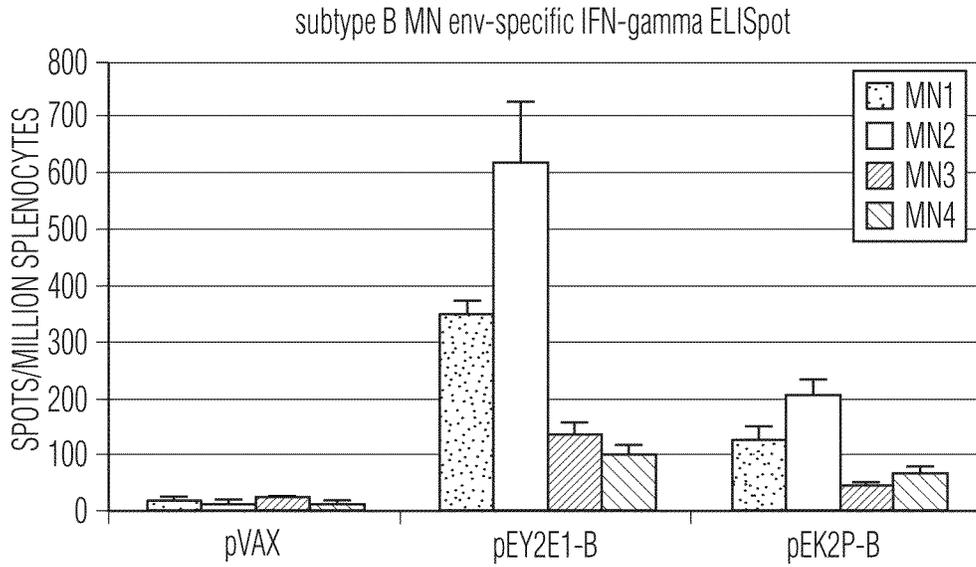


FIG. 11A

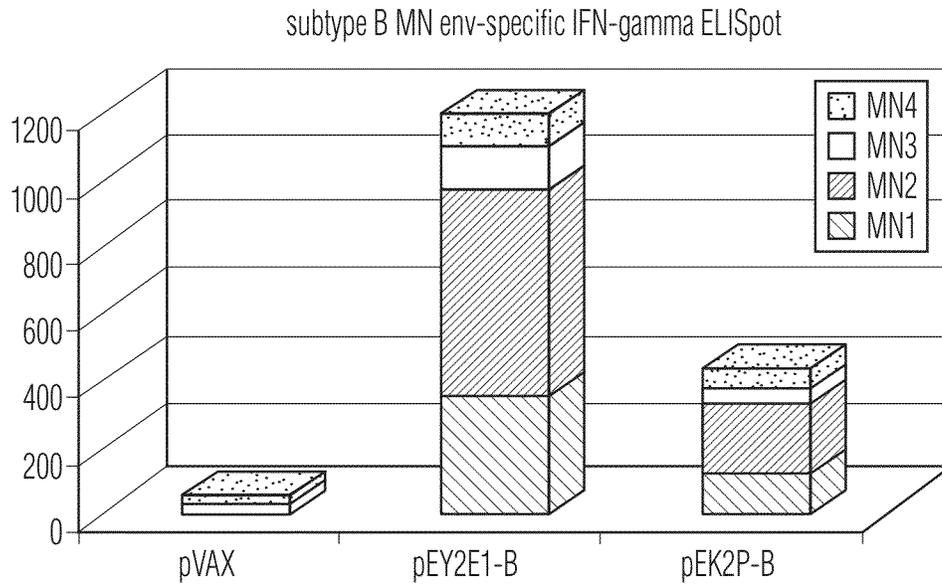


FIG. 11B

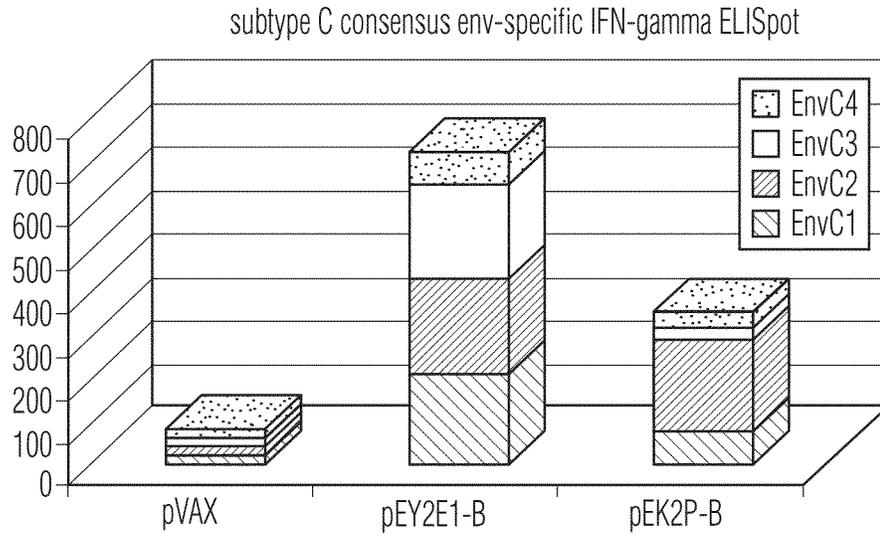


FIG. 12A

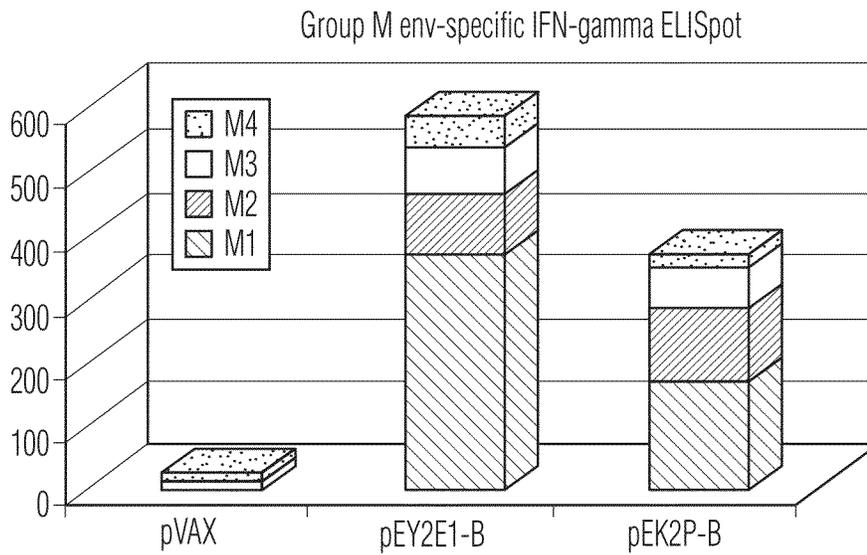


FIG. 12B

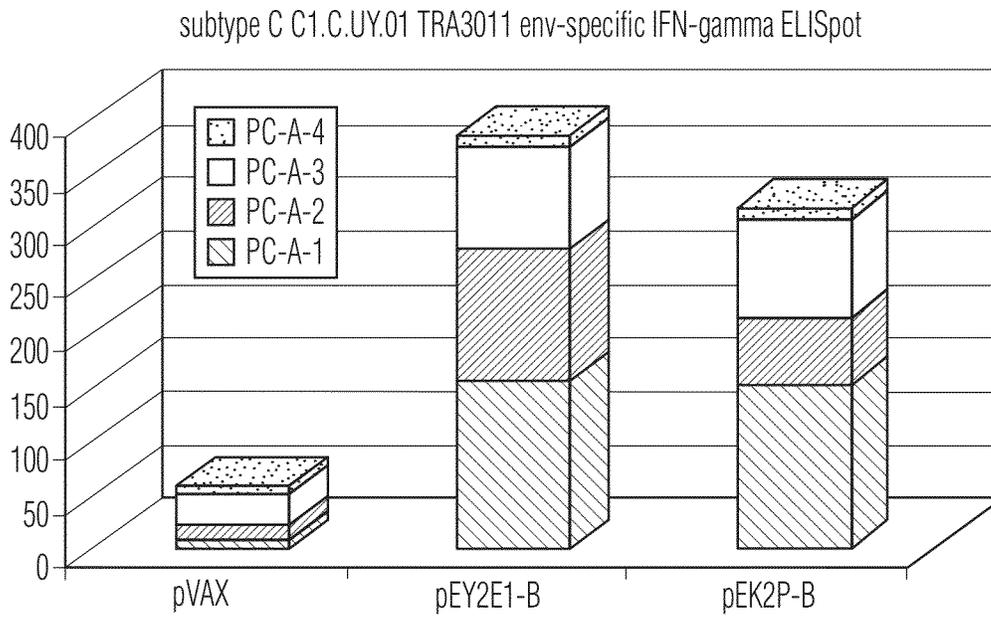


FIG. 12C

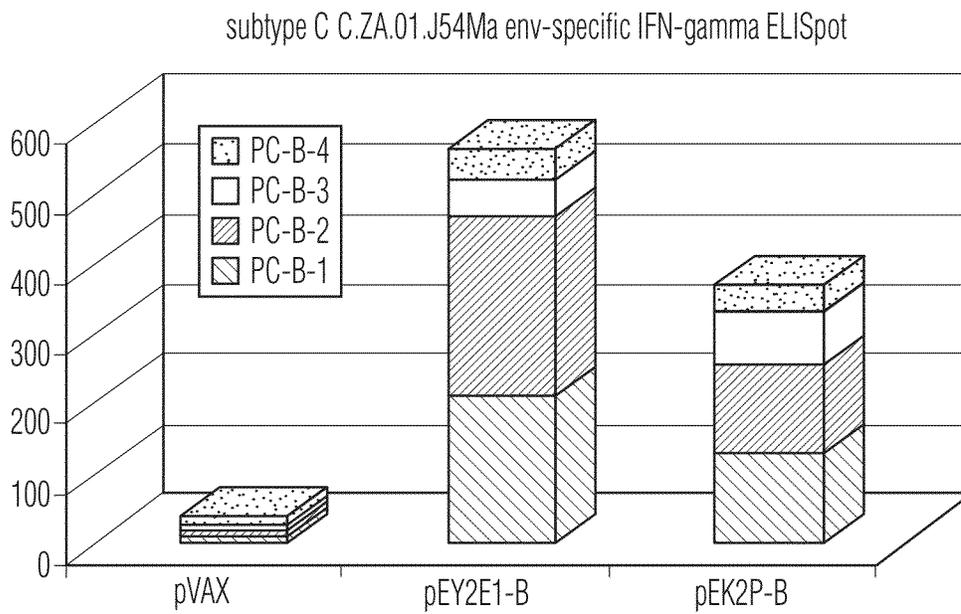


FIG. 12D

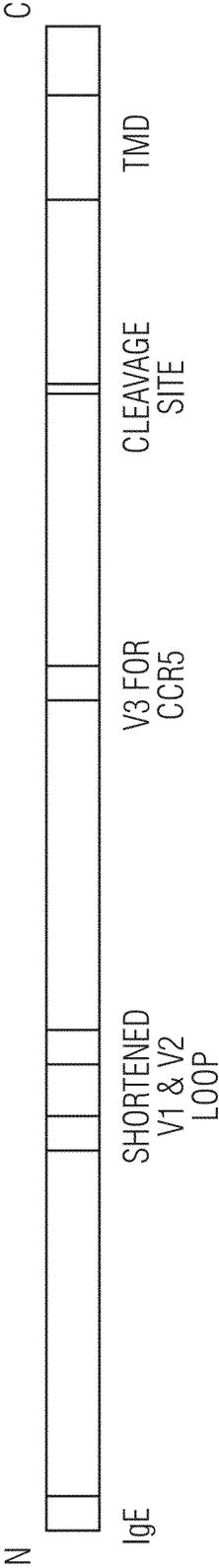


FIG. 13

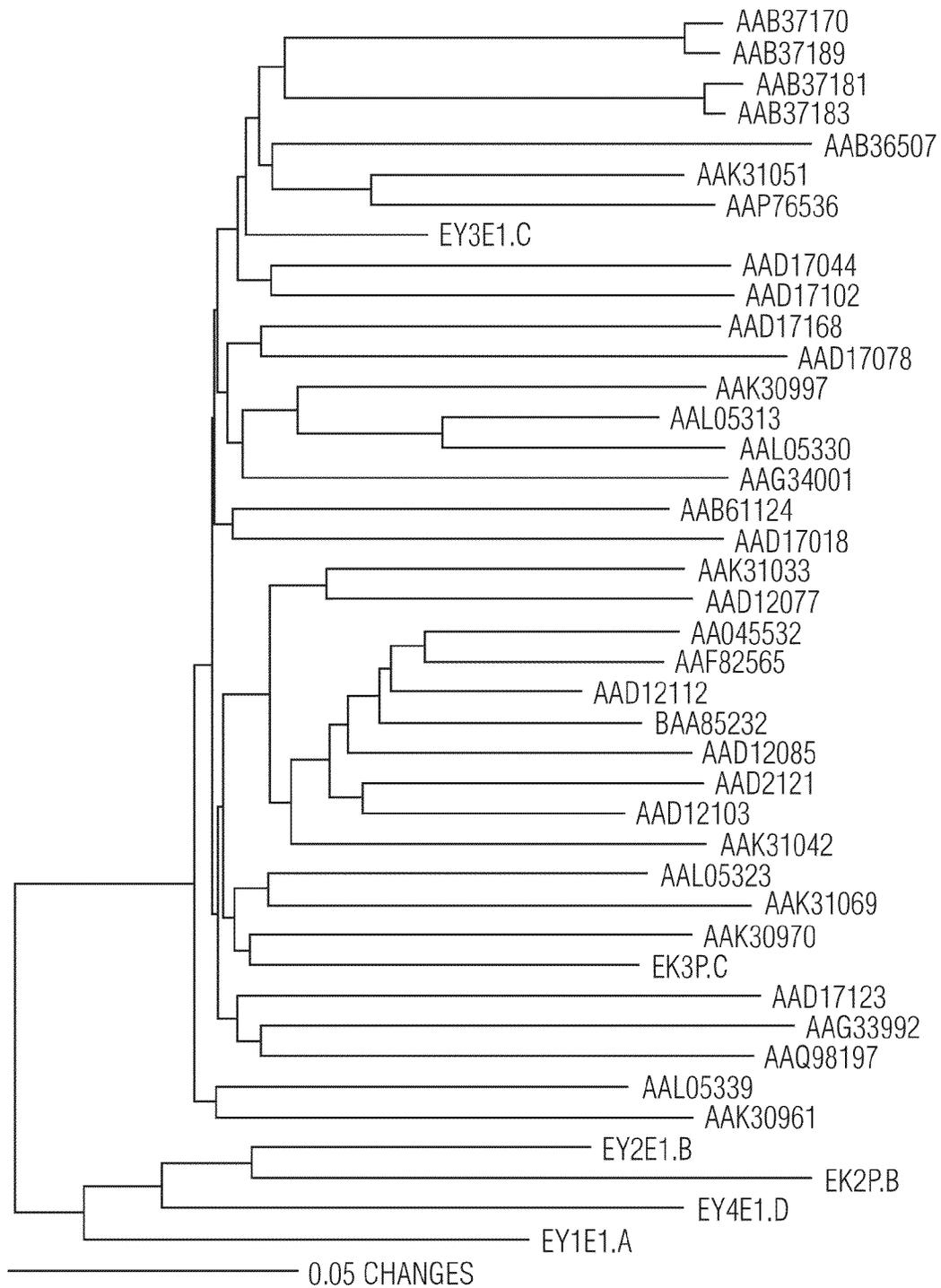


FIG. 14

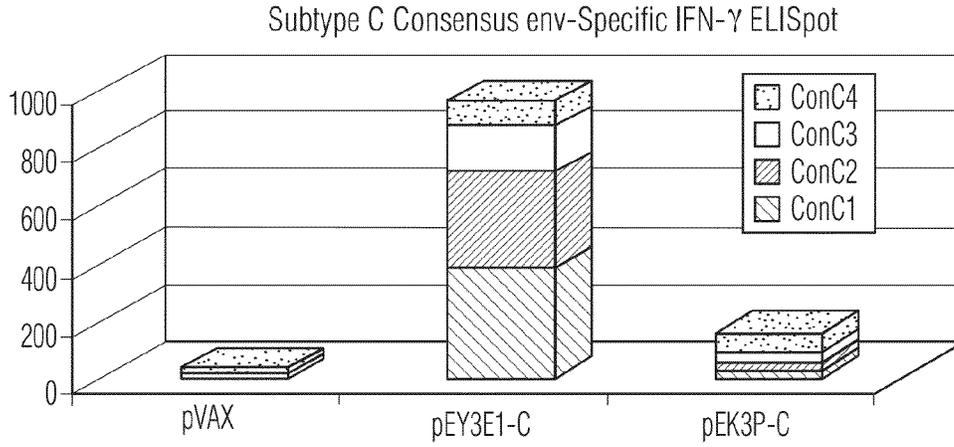


FIG. 15A

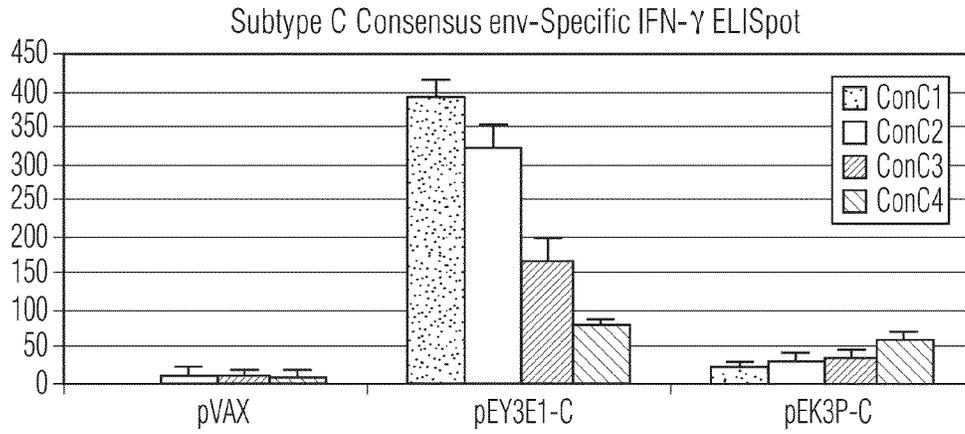


FIG. 15B

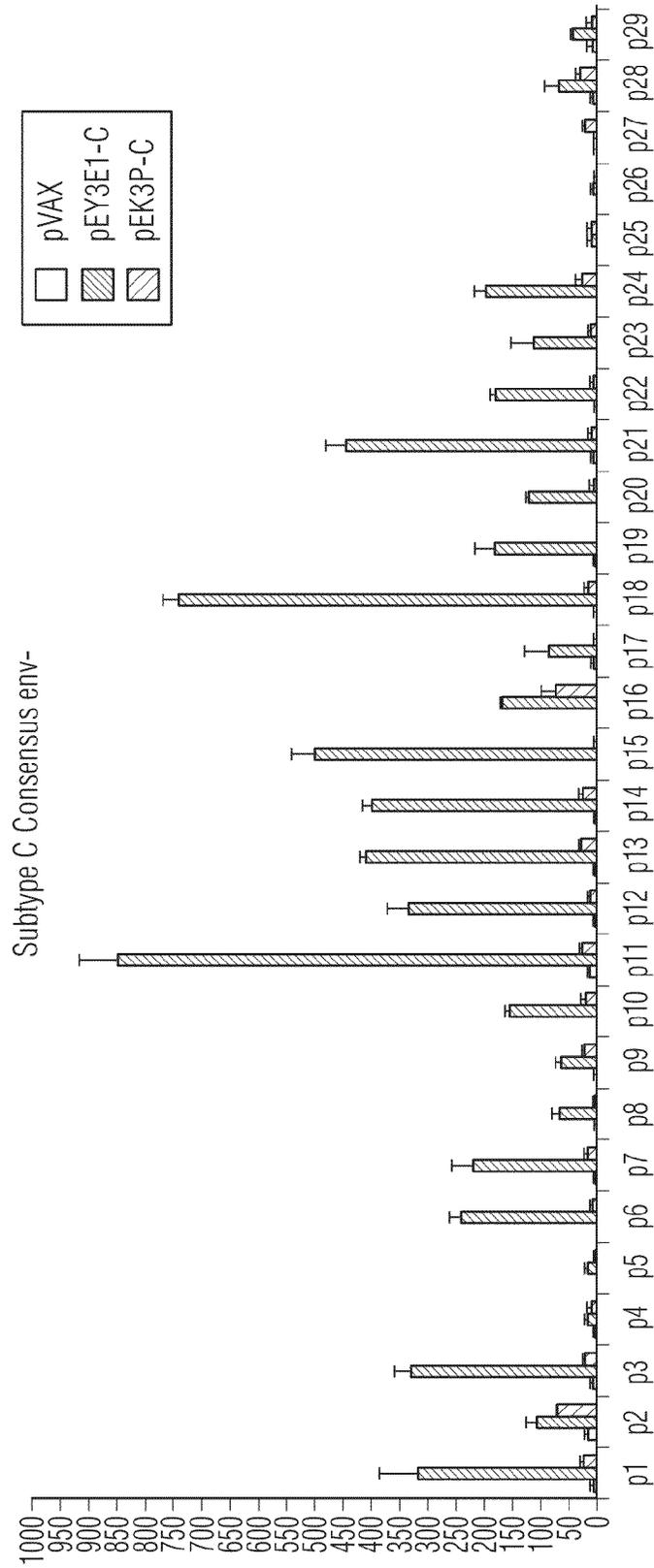


FIG. 16

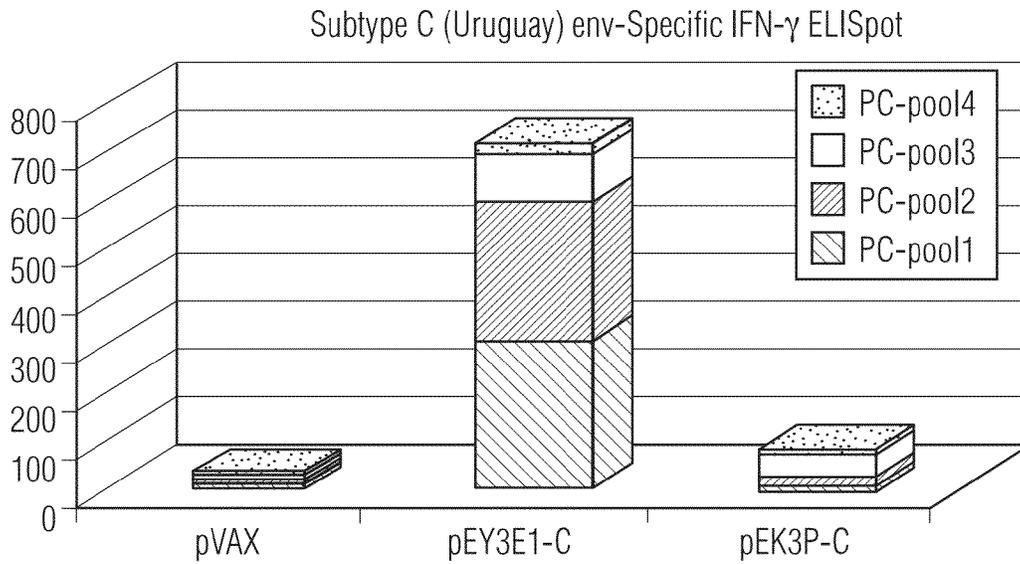


FIG. 17A

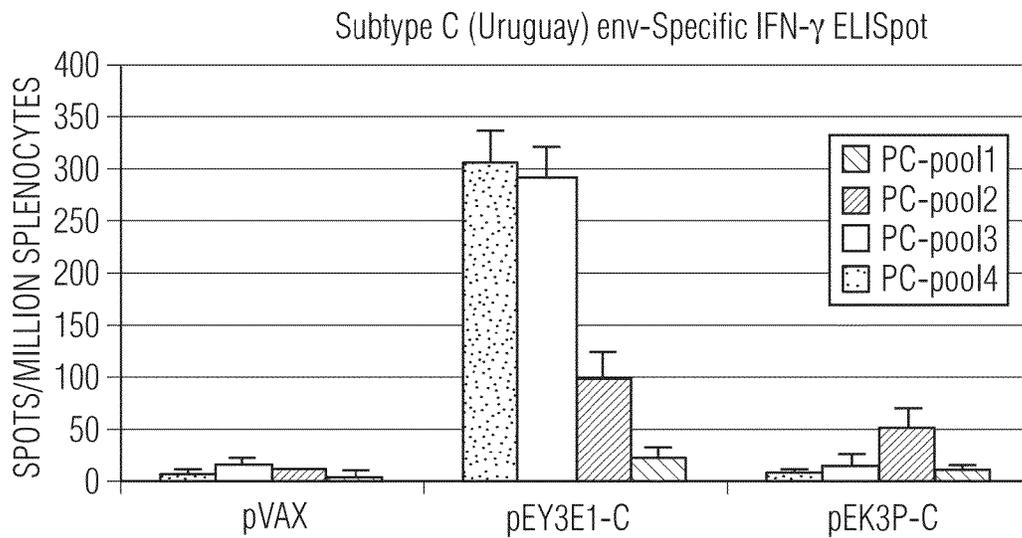


FIG. 17B

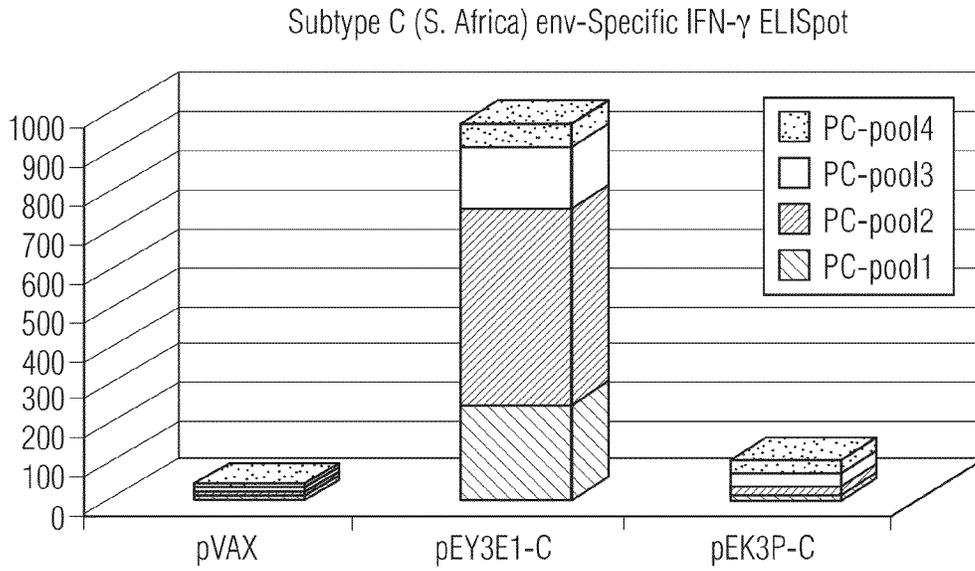


FIG. 17C

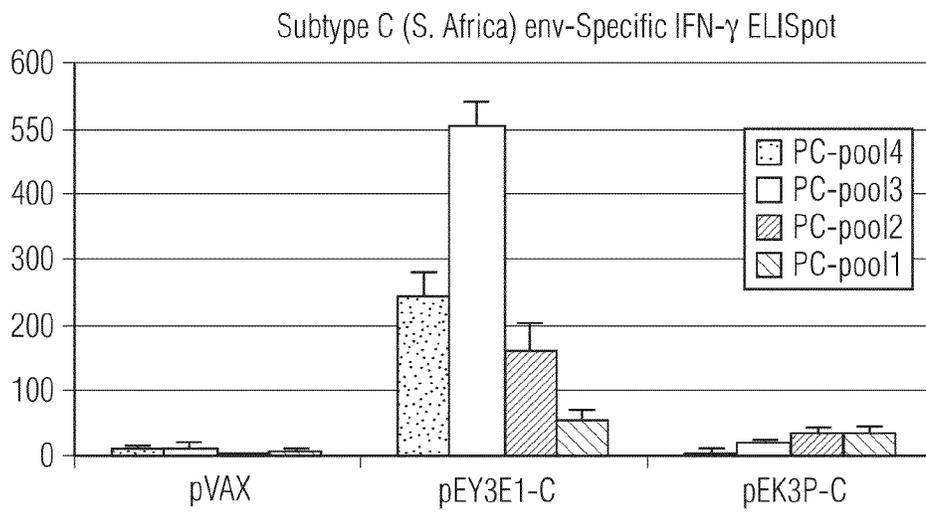


FIG. 17D

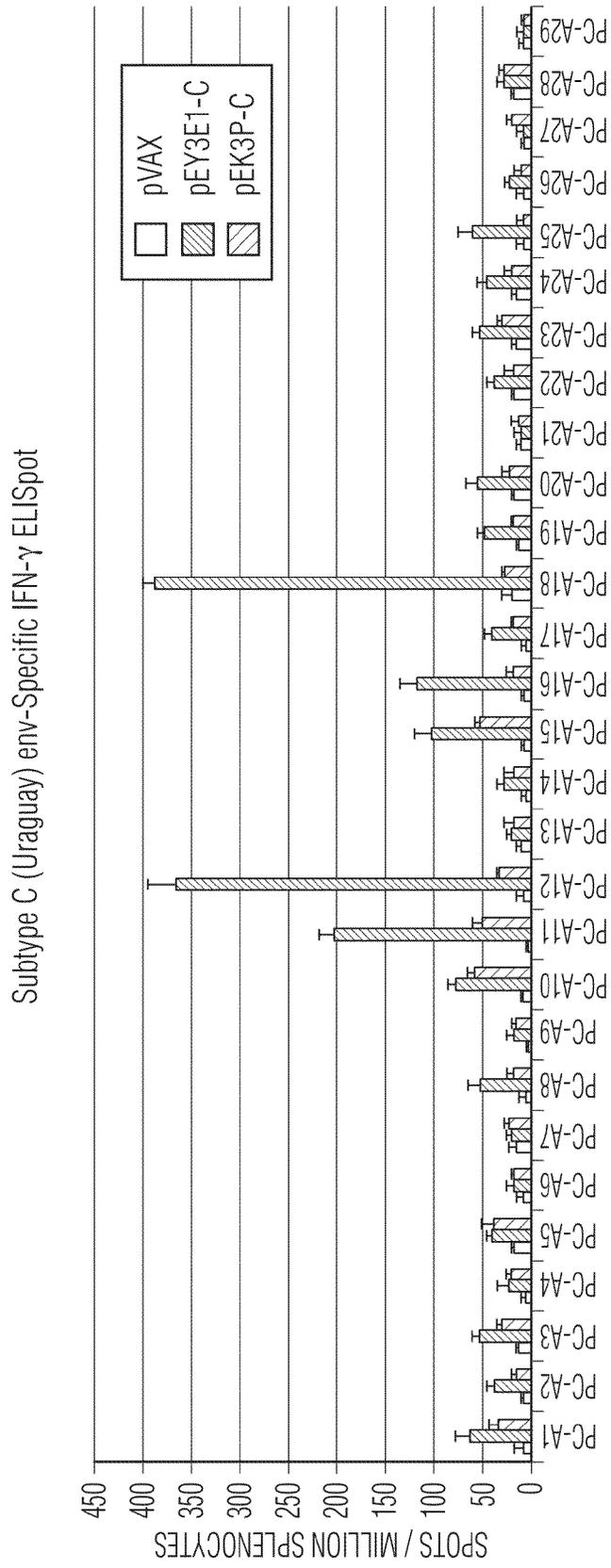


FIG. 18A

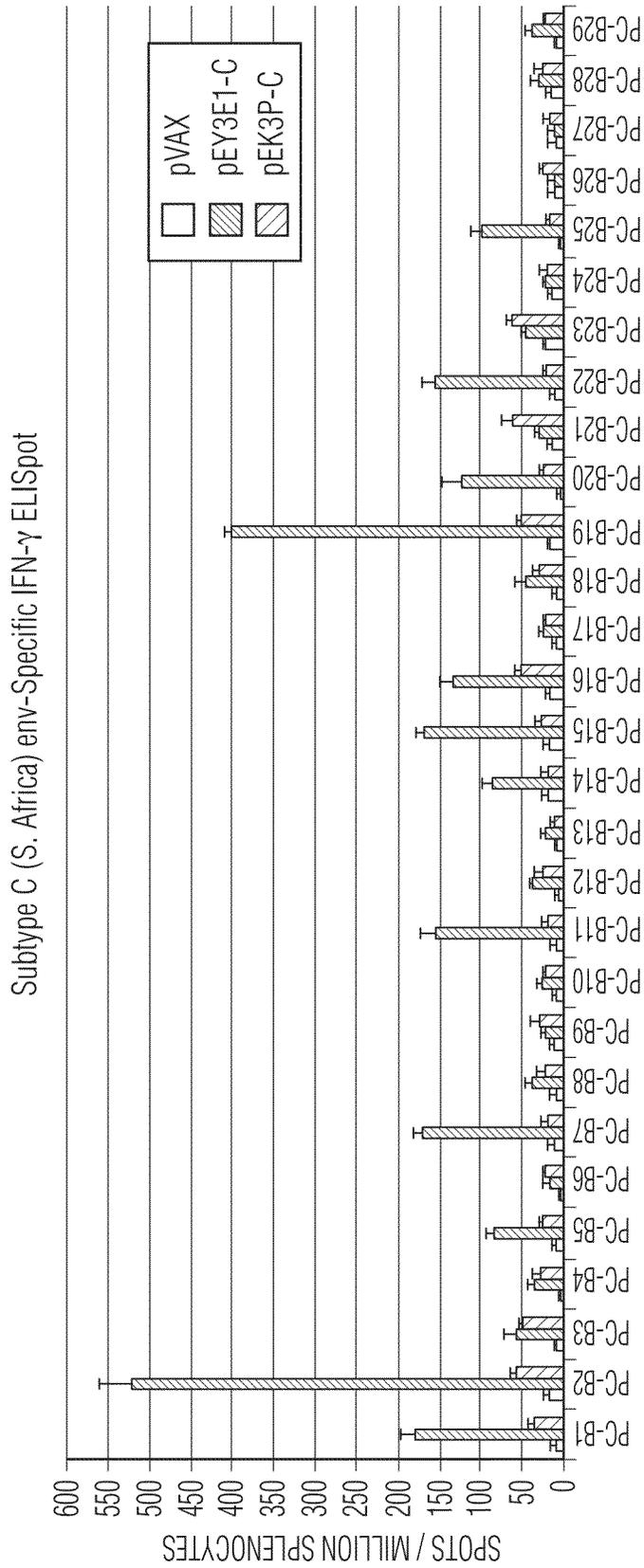


FIG. 18B

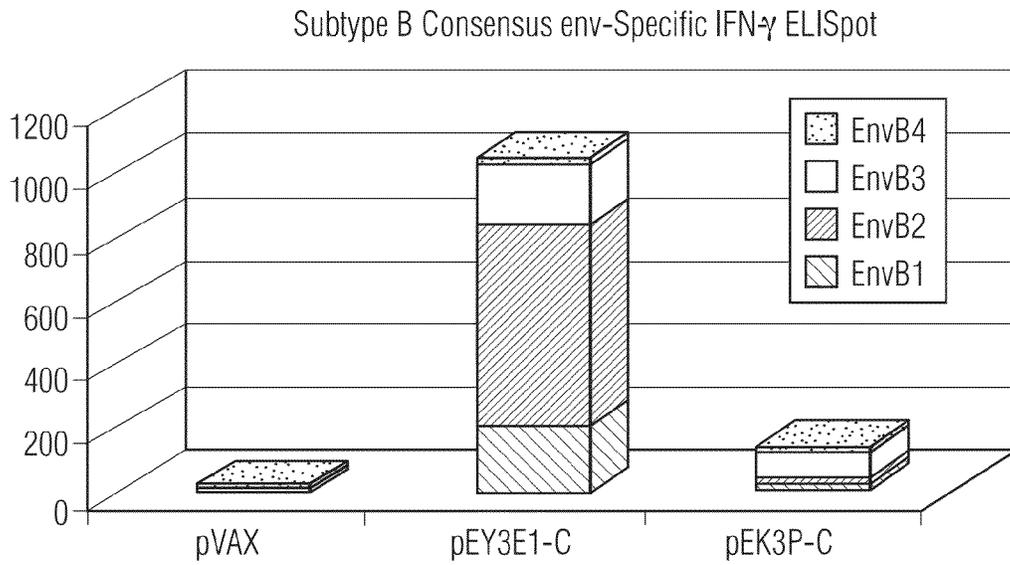


FIG. 19A

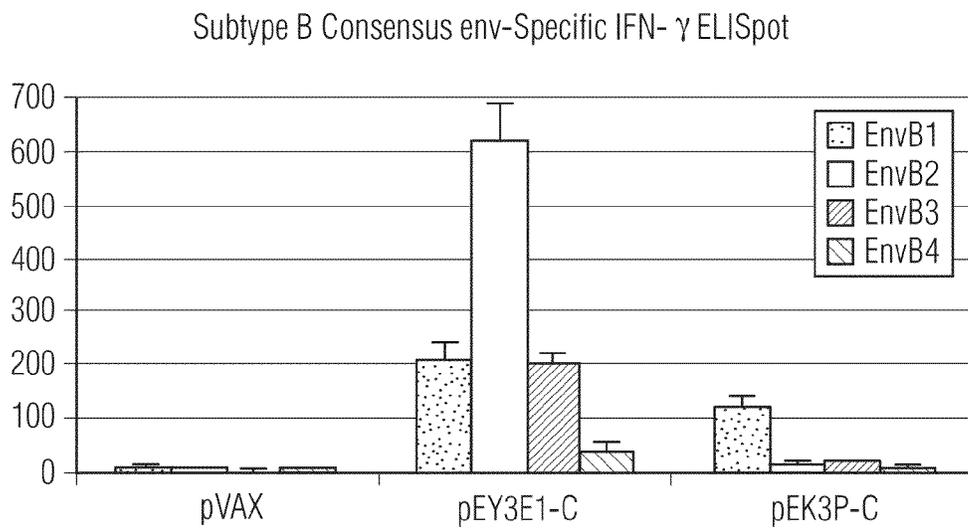


FIG. 19B

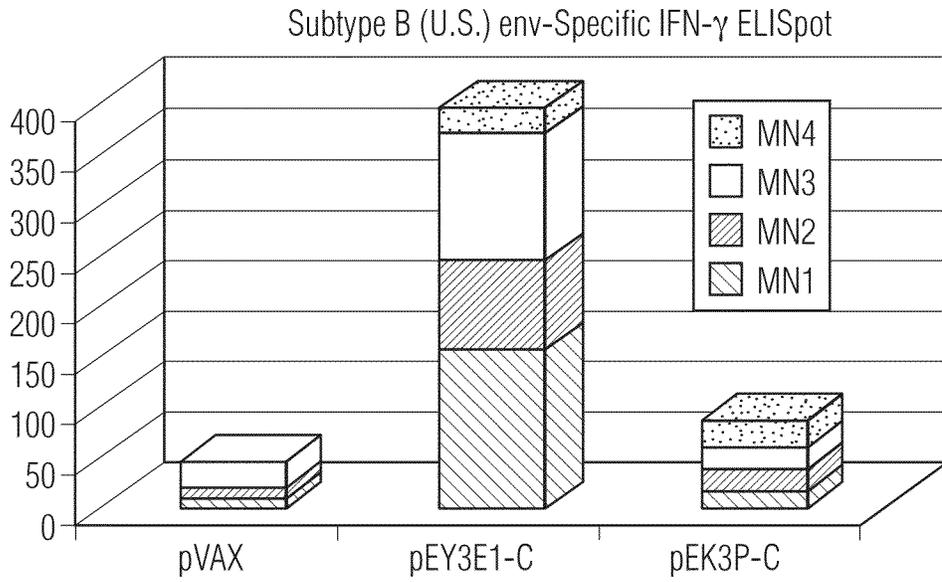


FIG. 19C

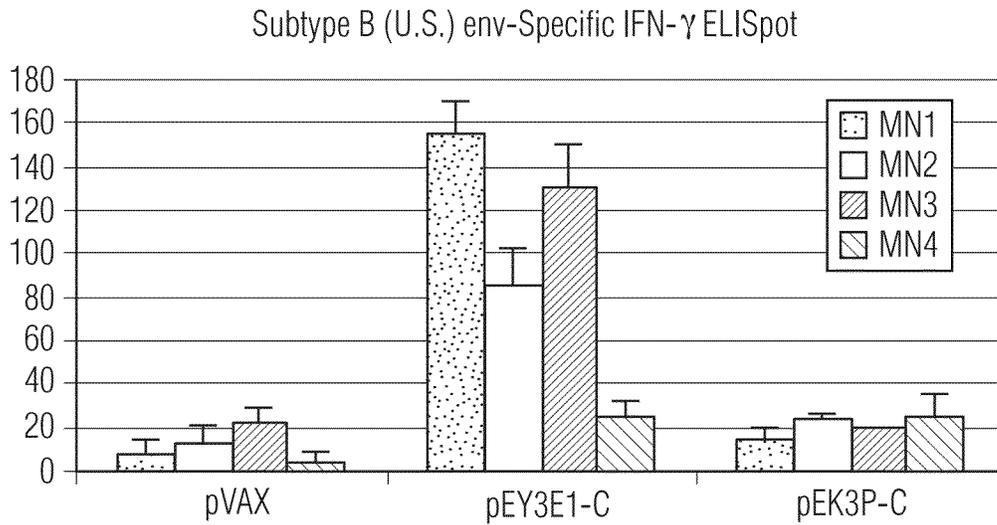


FIG. 19D

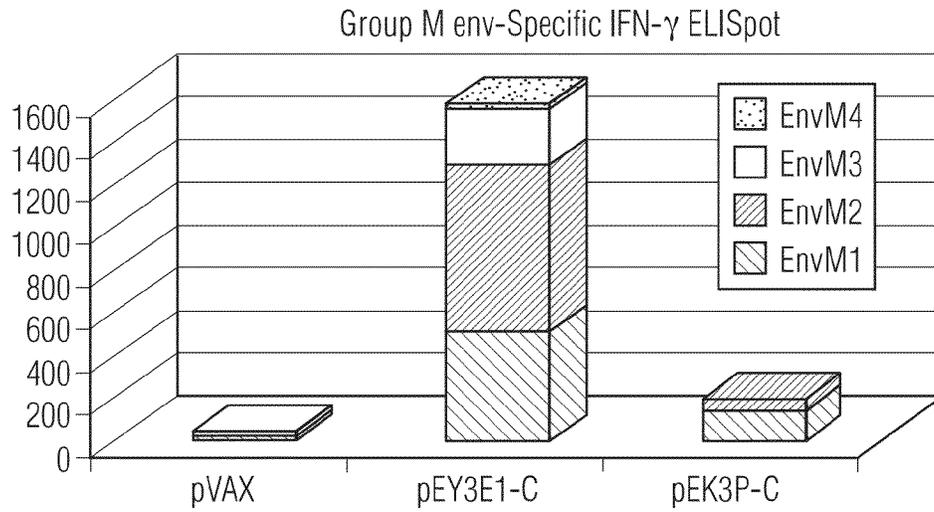


FIG. 19E

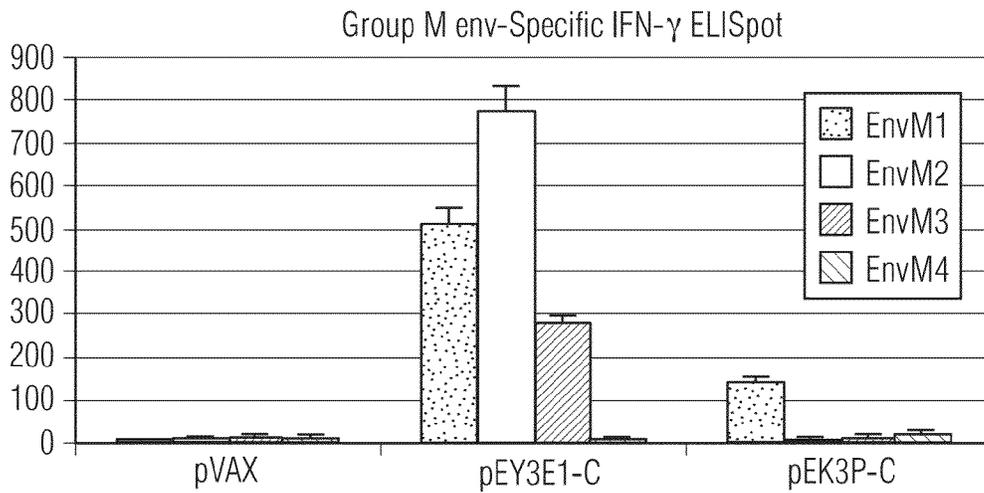


FIG. 19F

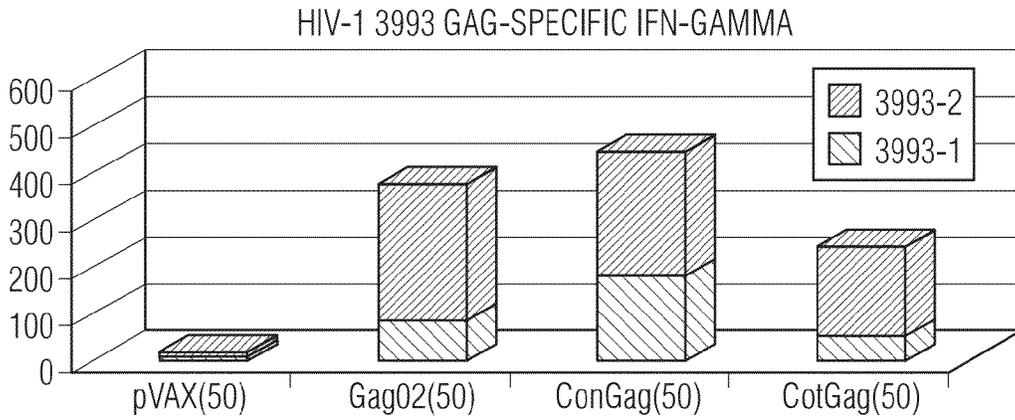


FIG. 20A

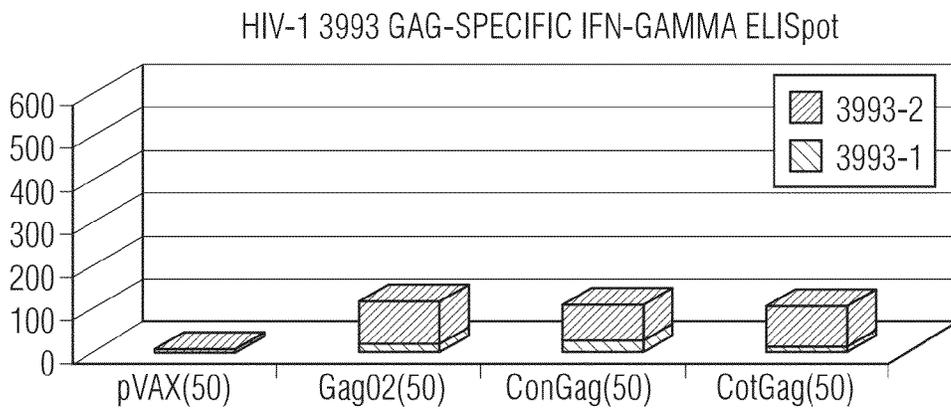


FIG. 20B

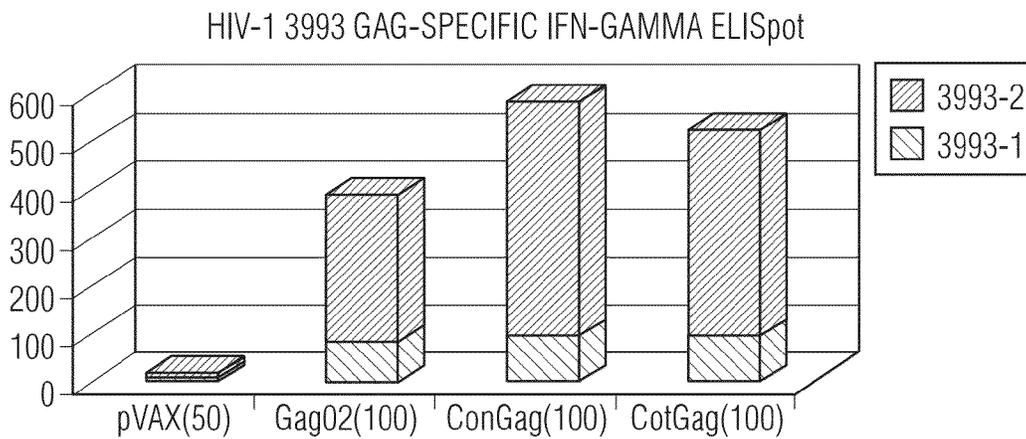


FIG. 20C

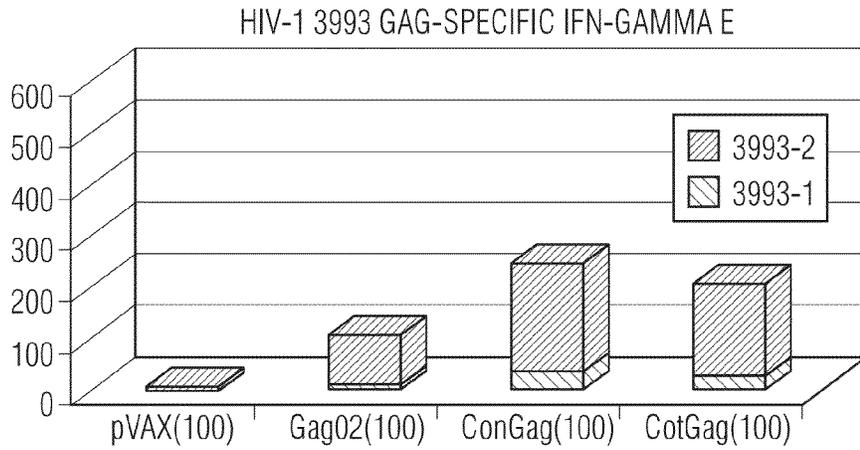


FIG. 20D

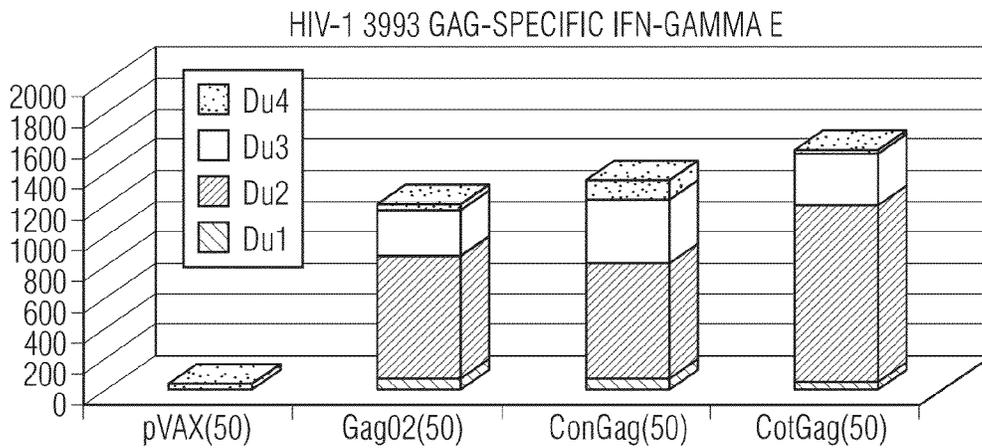


FIG. 20E

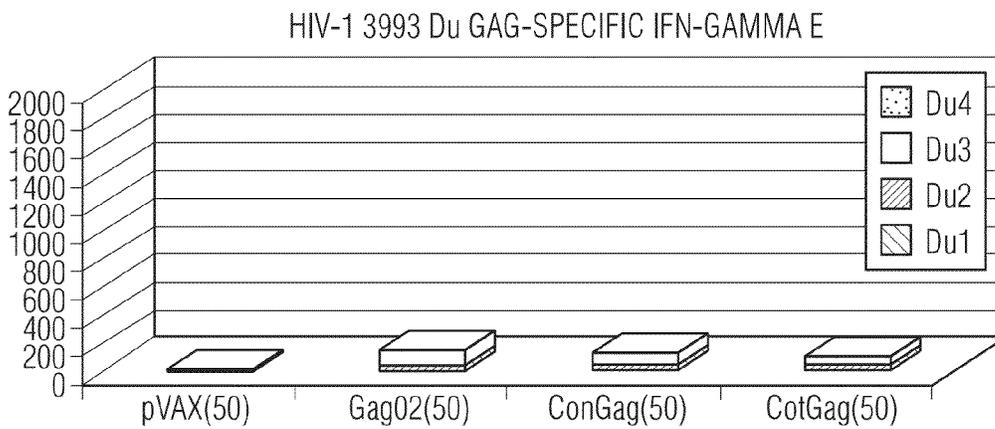


FIG. 20F

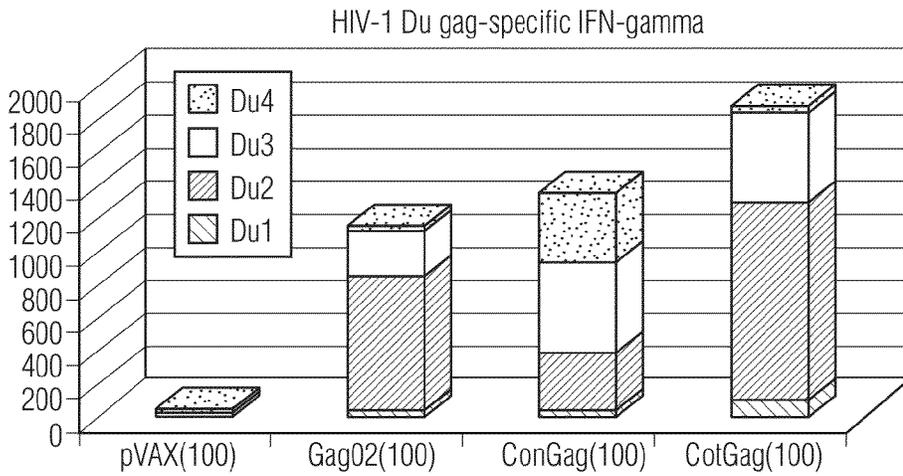


FIG. 20G

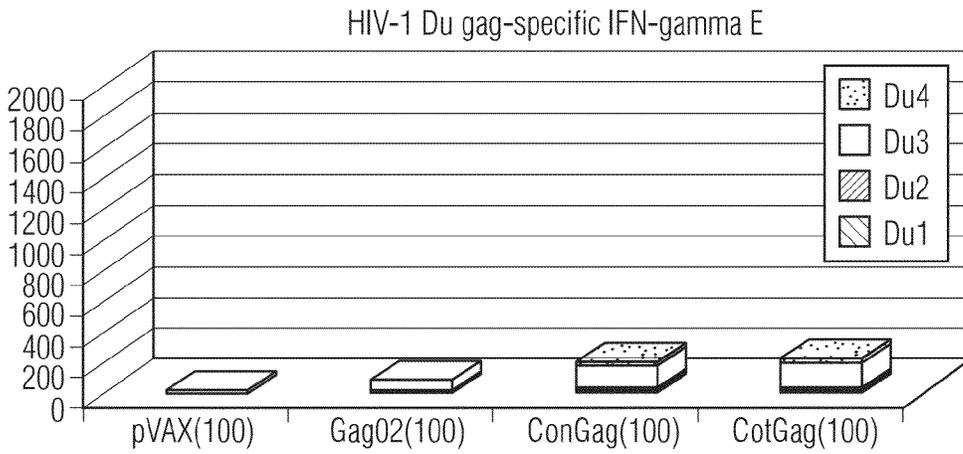


FIG. 20H

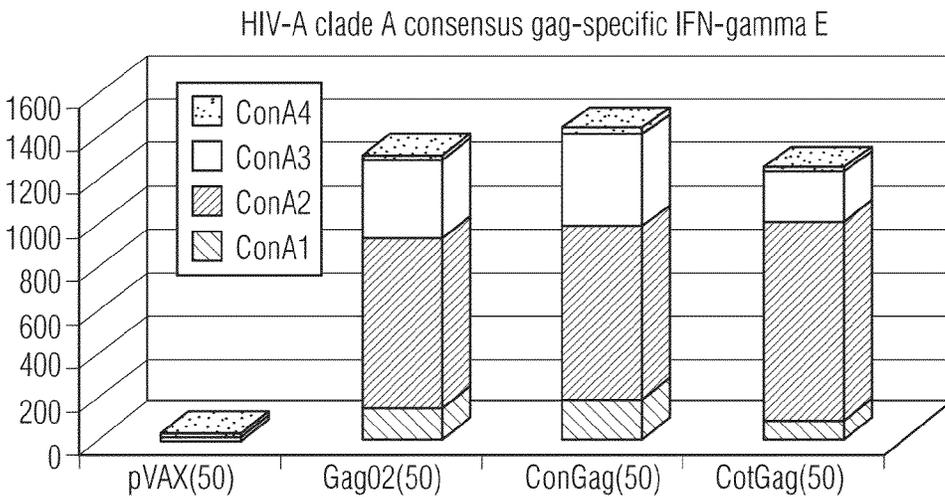


FIG. 20I

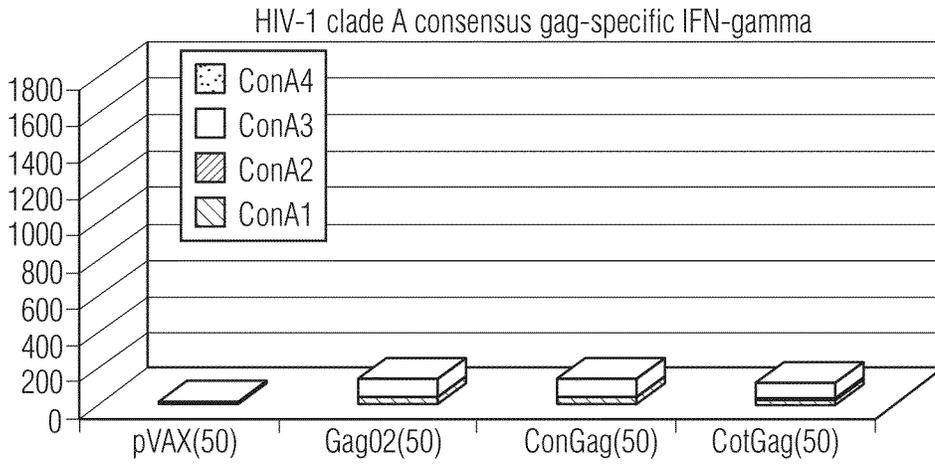


FIG. 20J

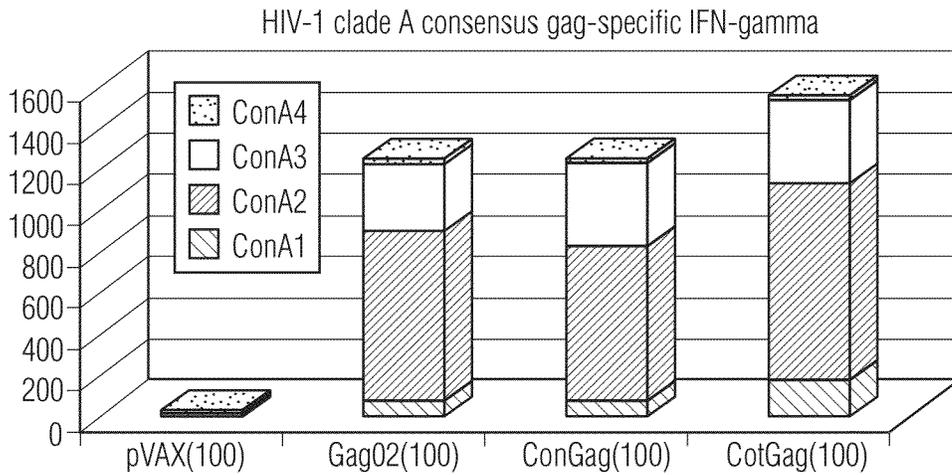


FIG. 20K

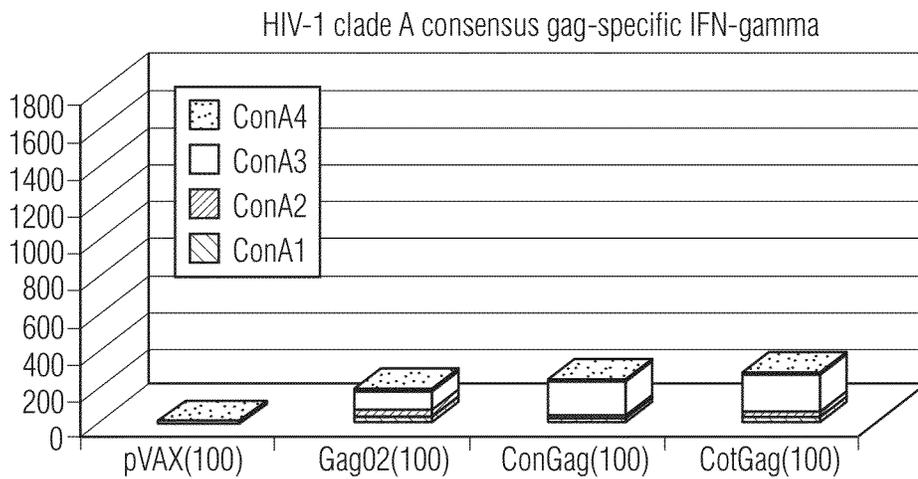


FIG. 20L

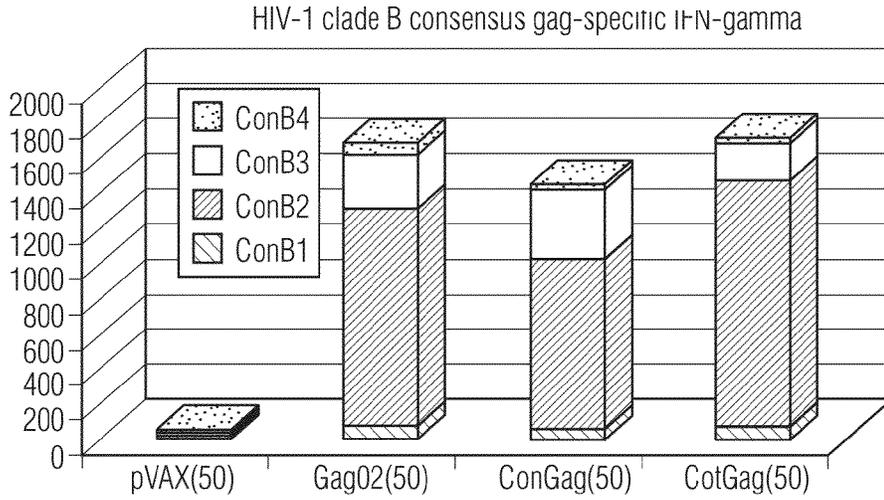


FIG. 20M

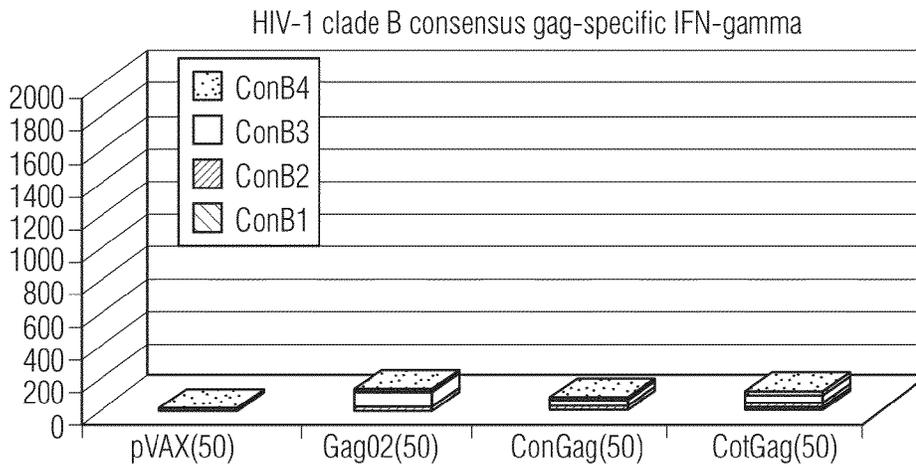


FIG. 20N

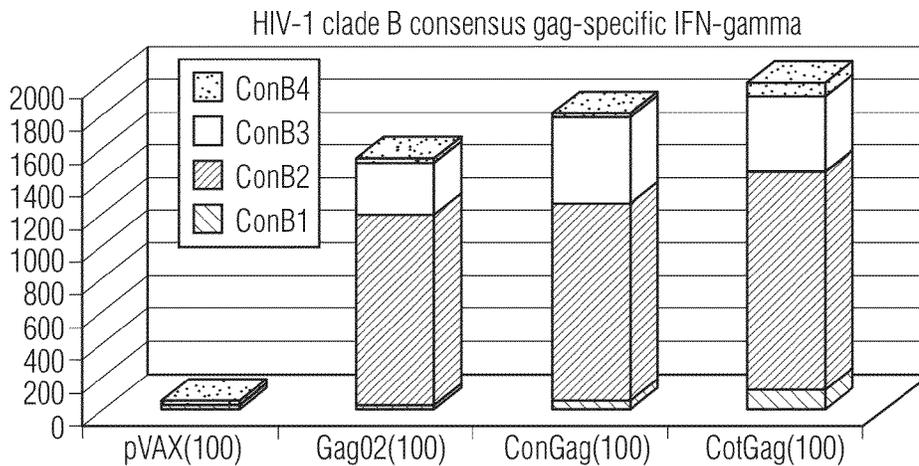


FIG. 200

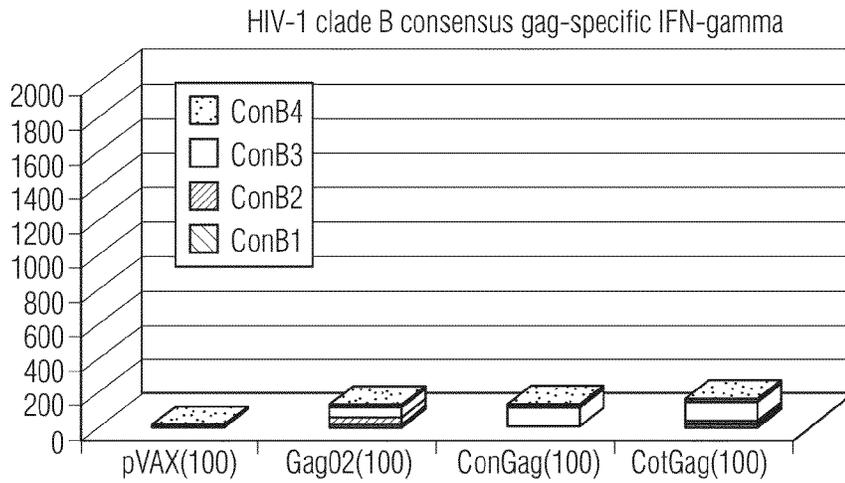


FIG. 20P

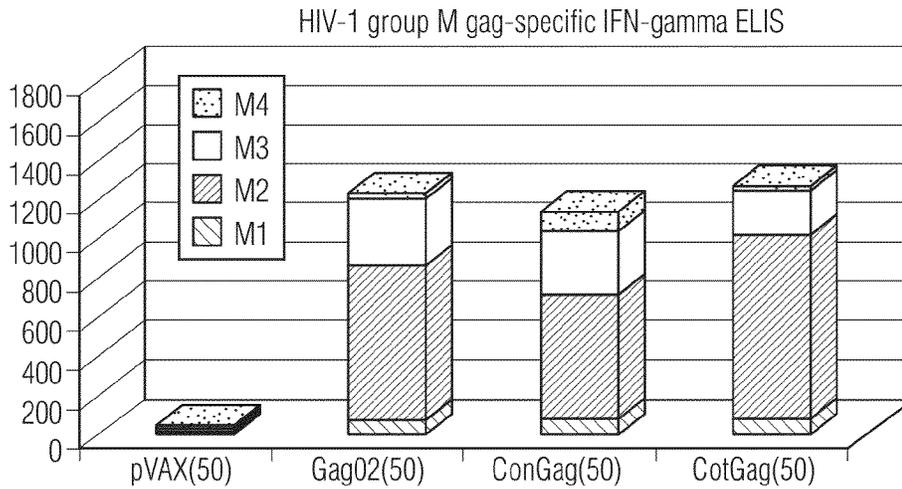


FIG. 20Q

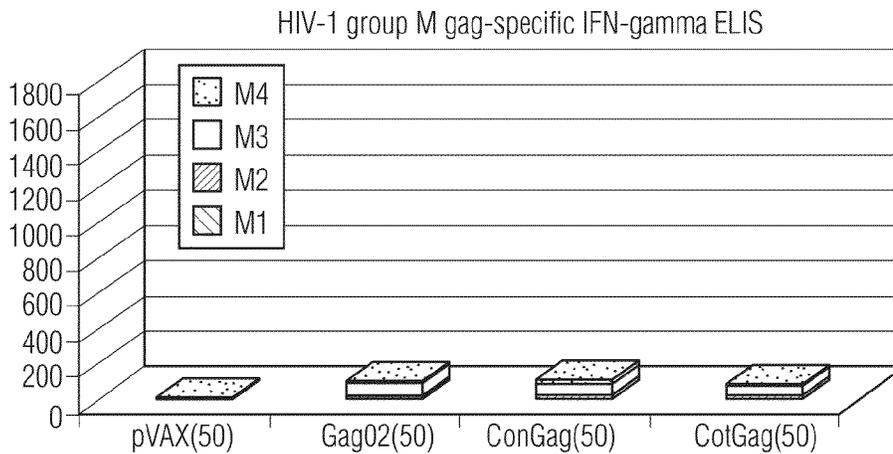


FIG. 20R

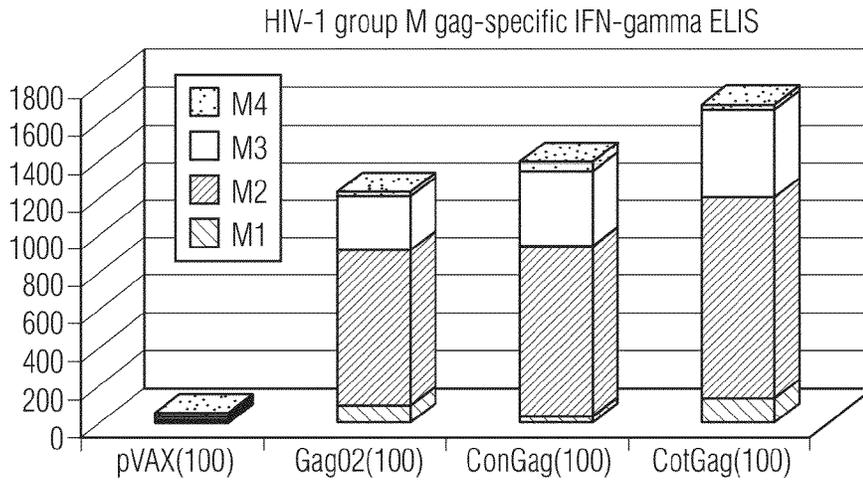


FIG. 20S

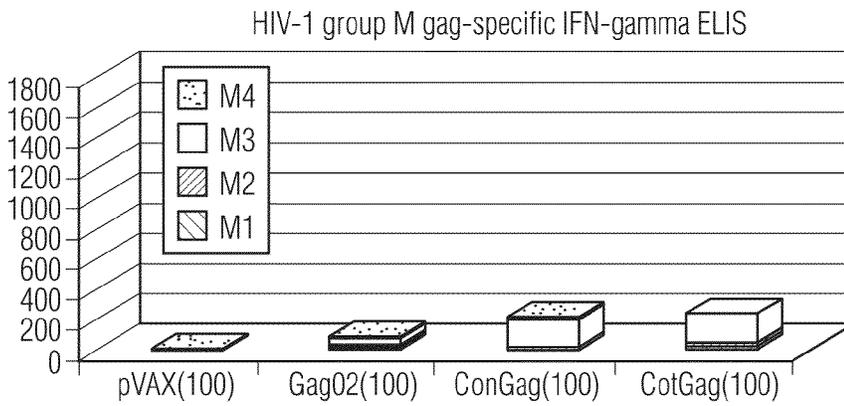


FIG. 20T

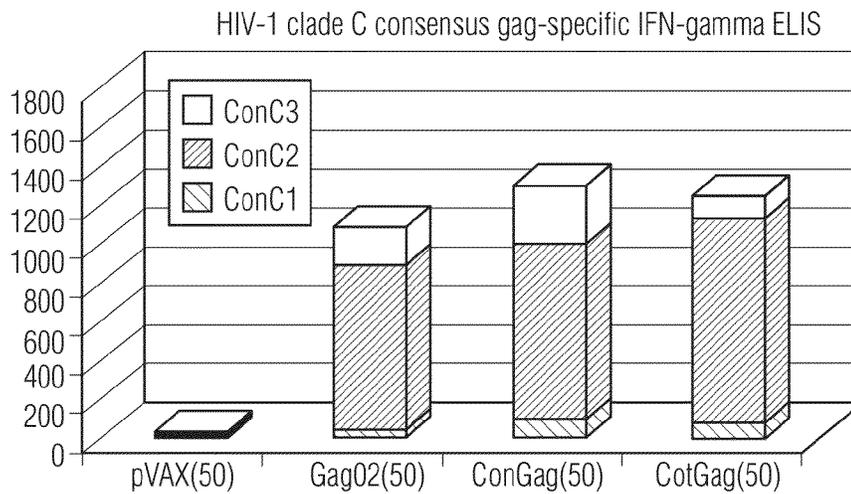


FIG. 20U

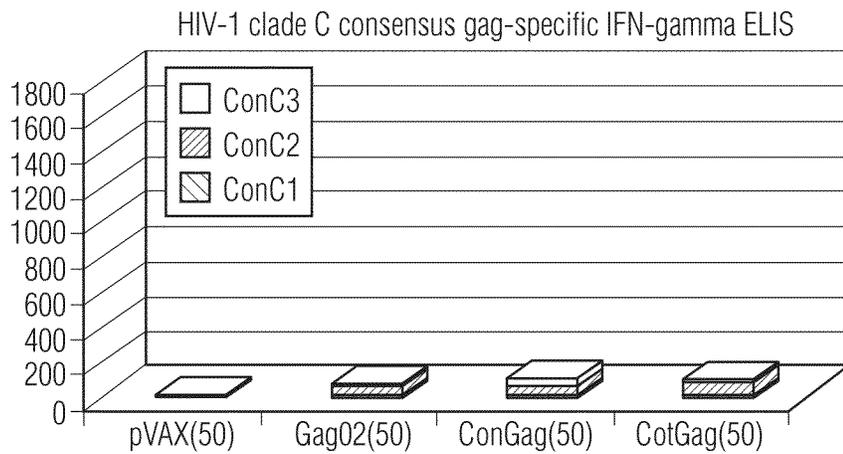


FIG. 20V

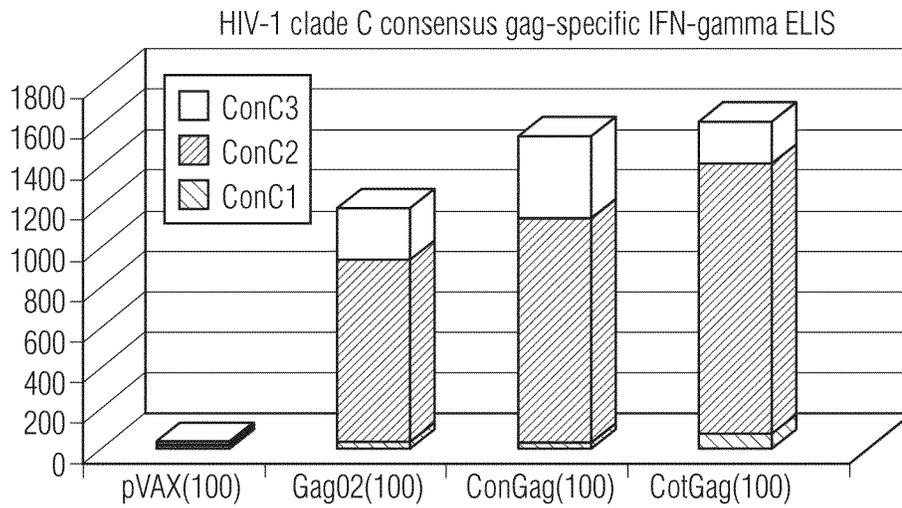


FIG. 20W

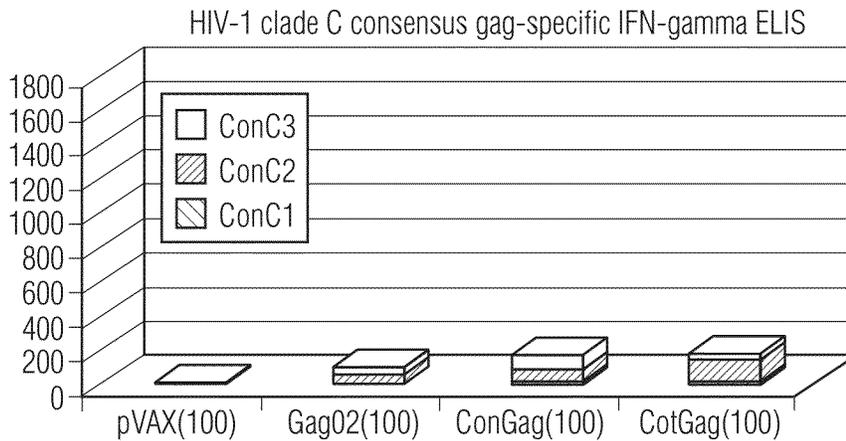


FIG. 20X

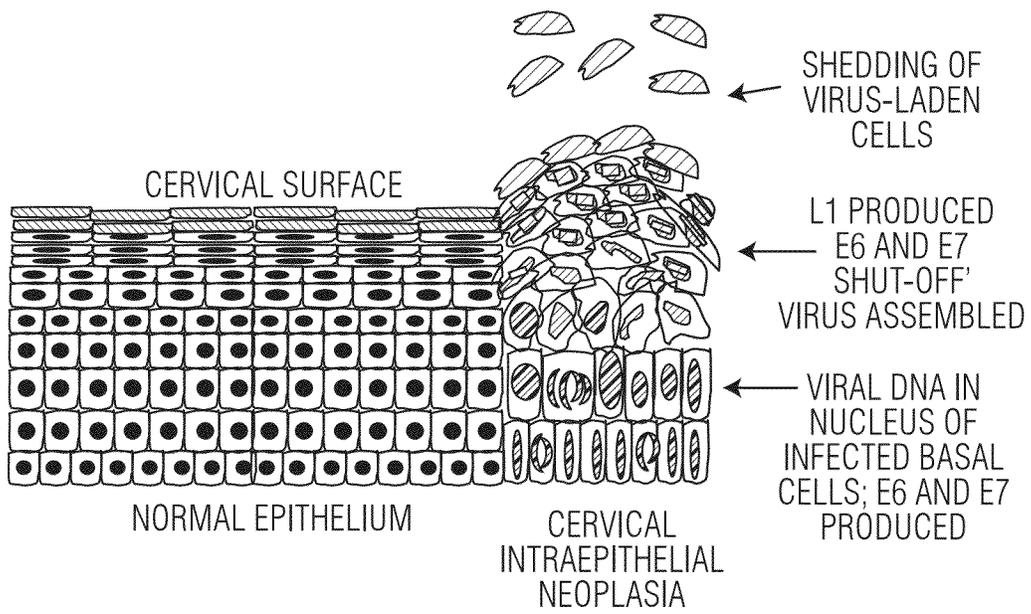


FIG. 21

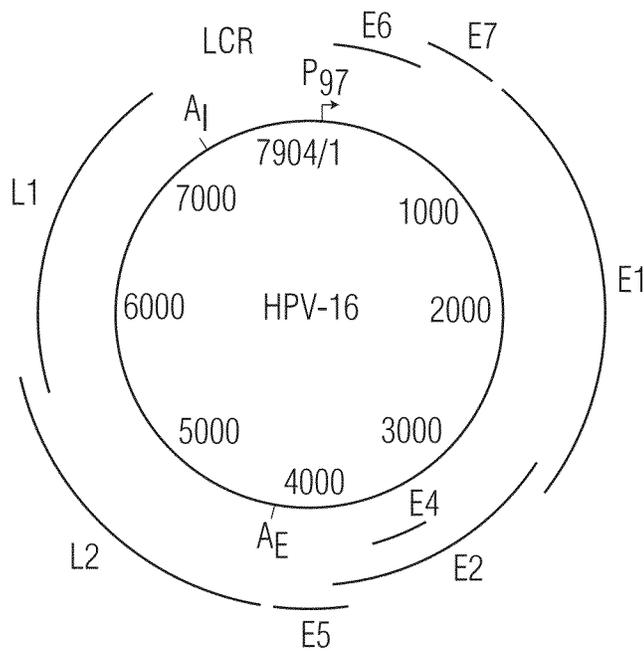


FIG. 22

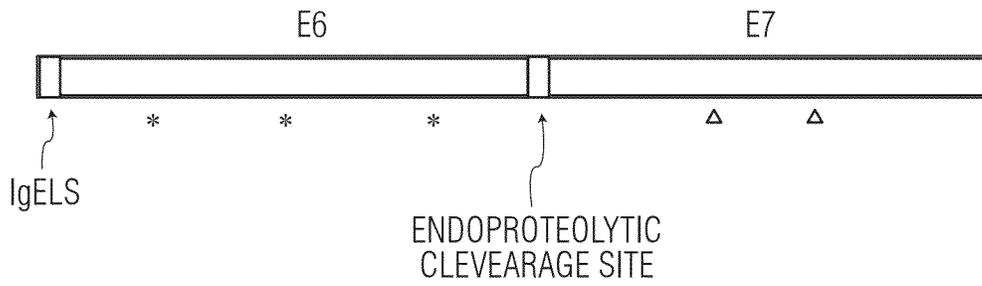


FIG. 23

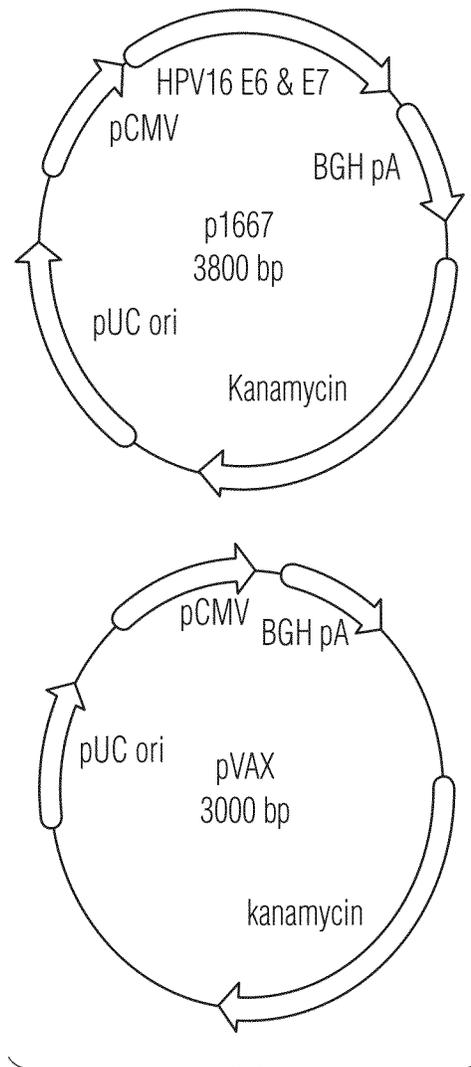


FIG. 24

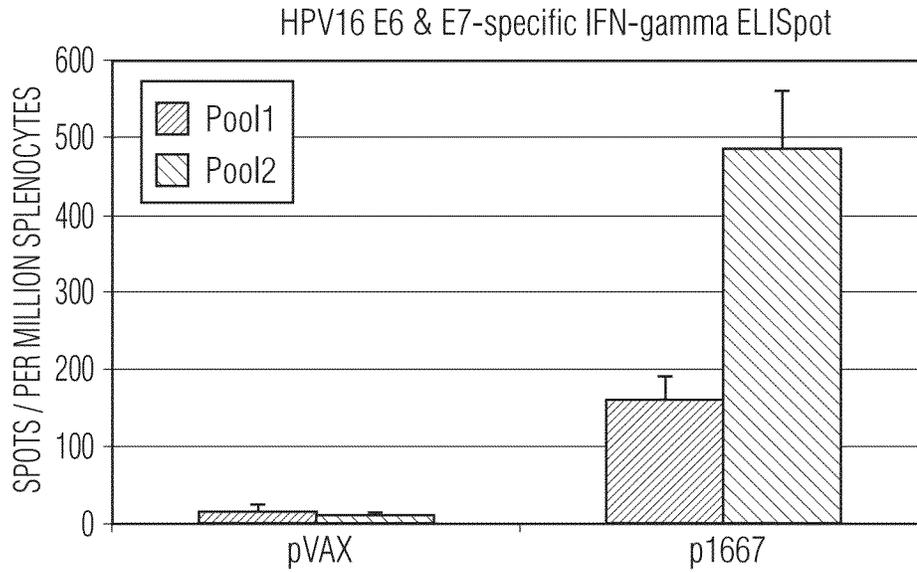


FIG. 25A

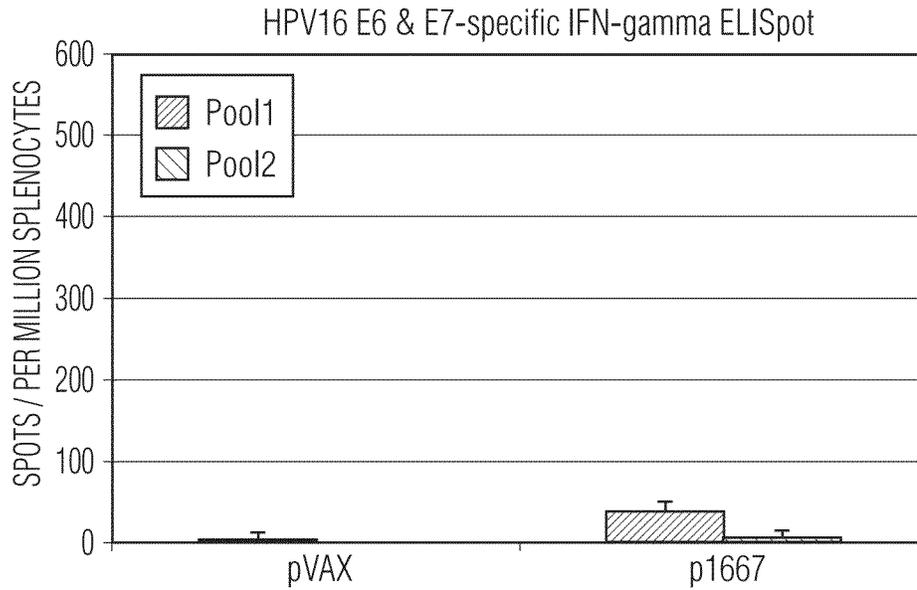


FIG. 25B

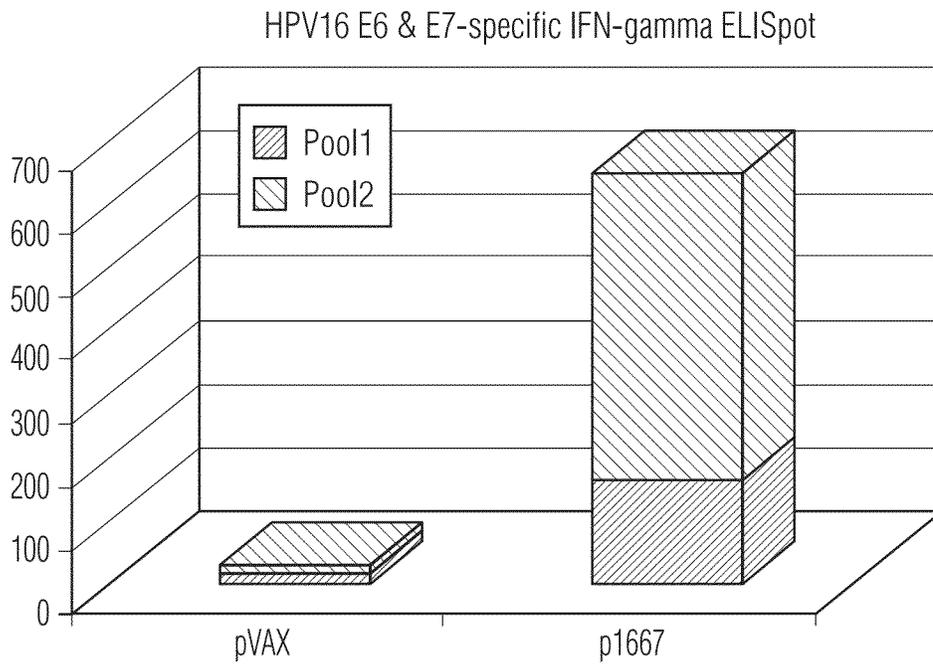


FIG. 25C

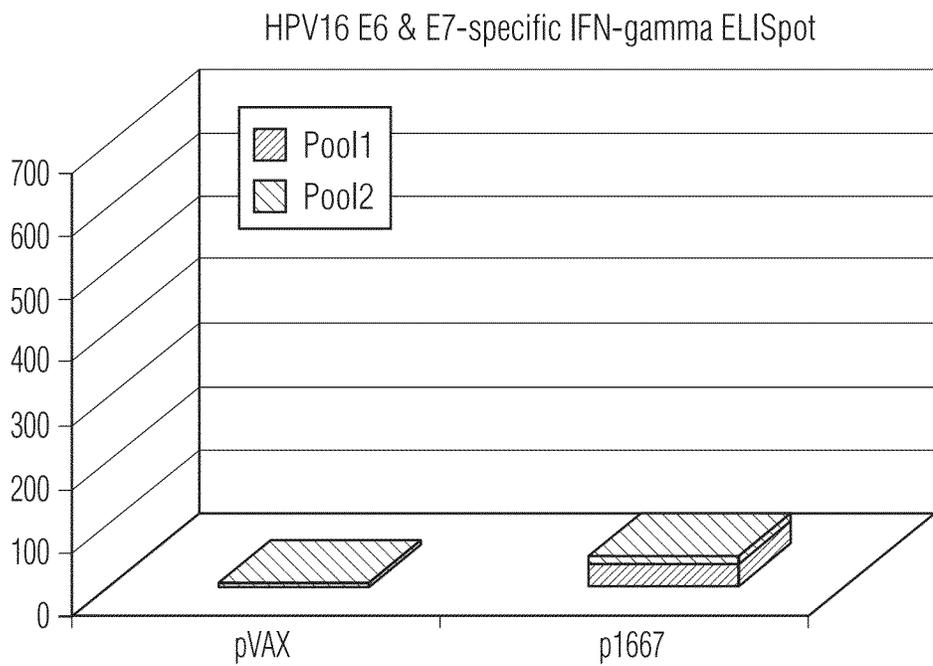


FIG. 25D

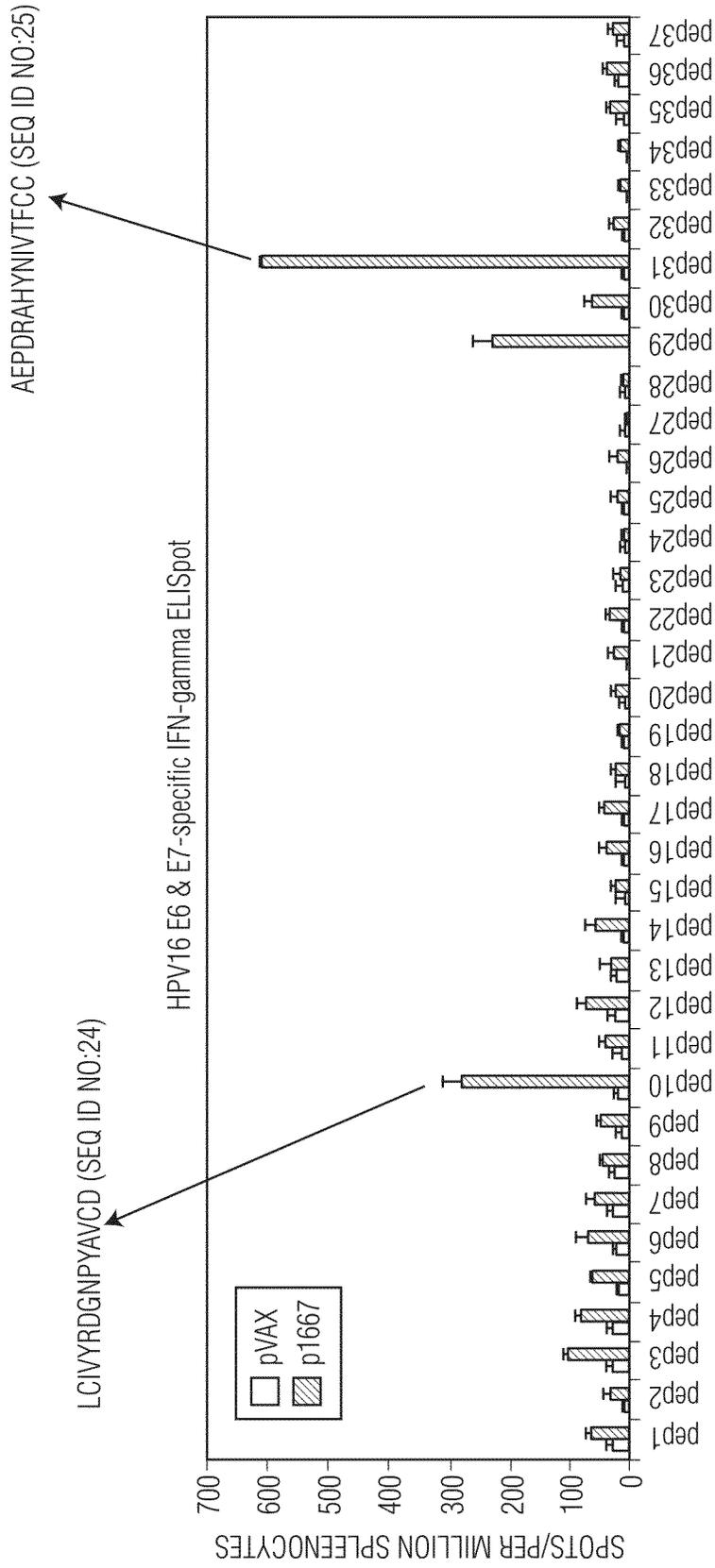


FIG. 26

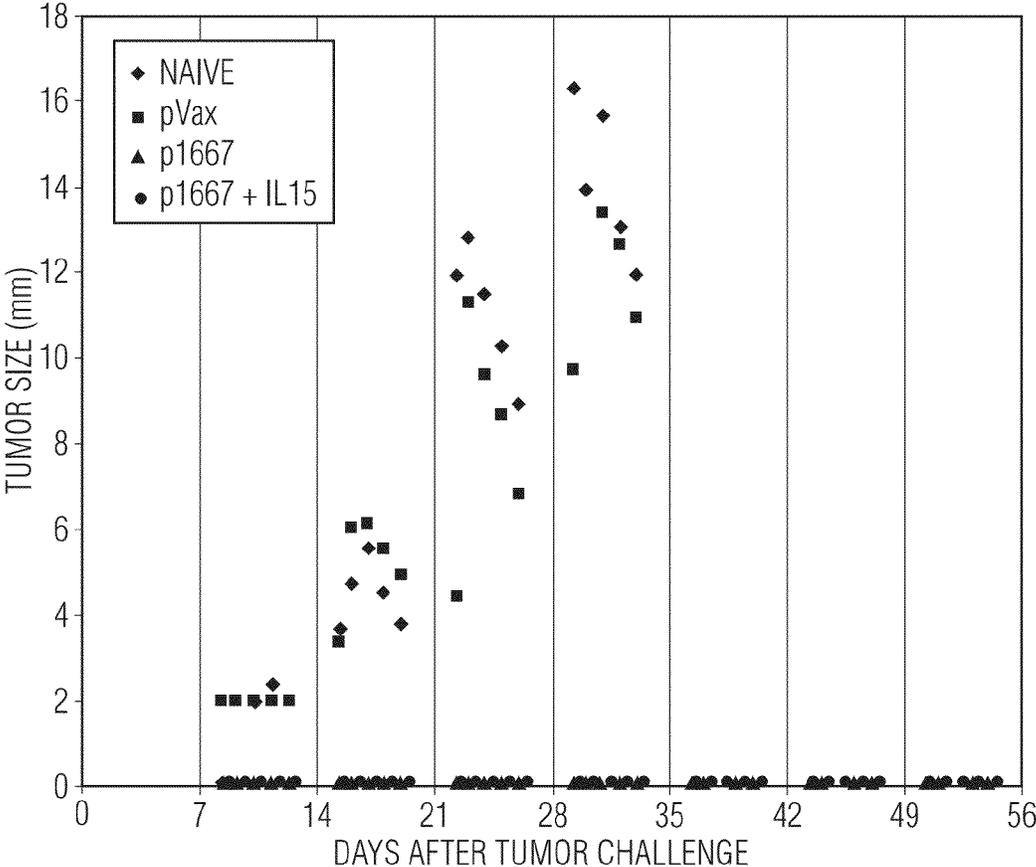


FIG. 27

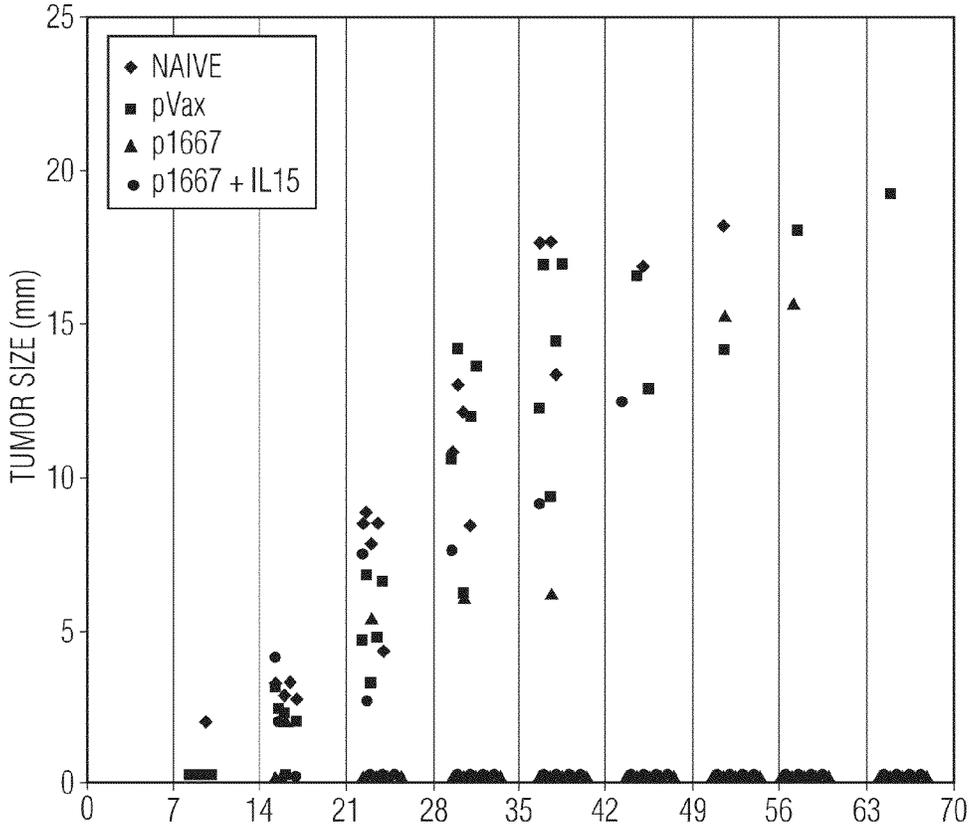


FIG. 28

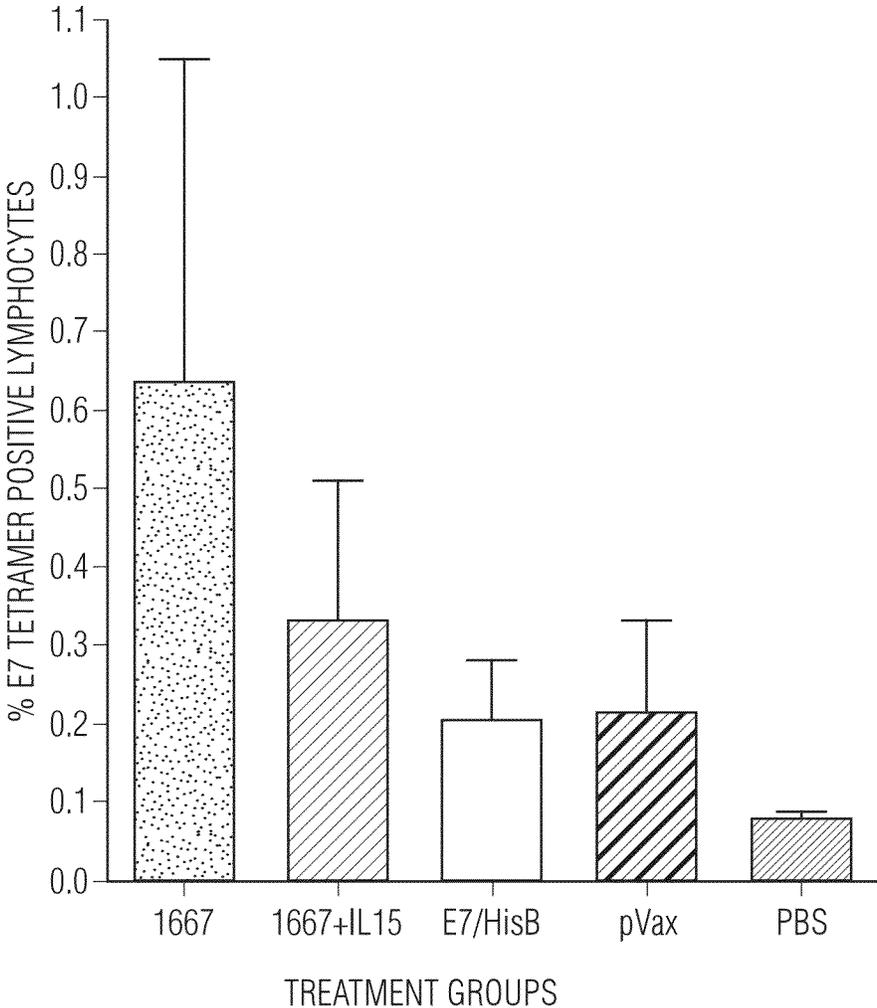


FIG. 29

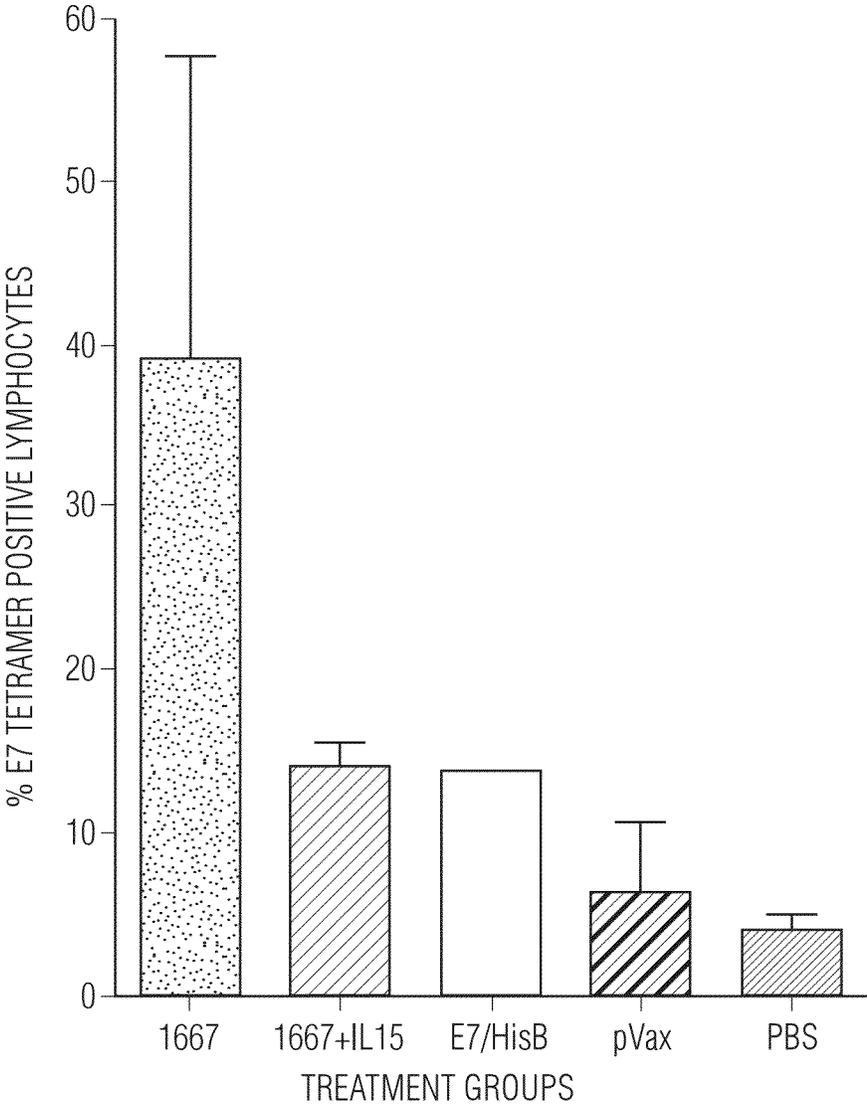


FIG. 30

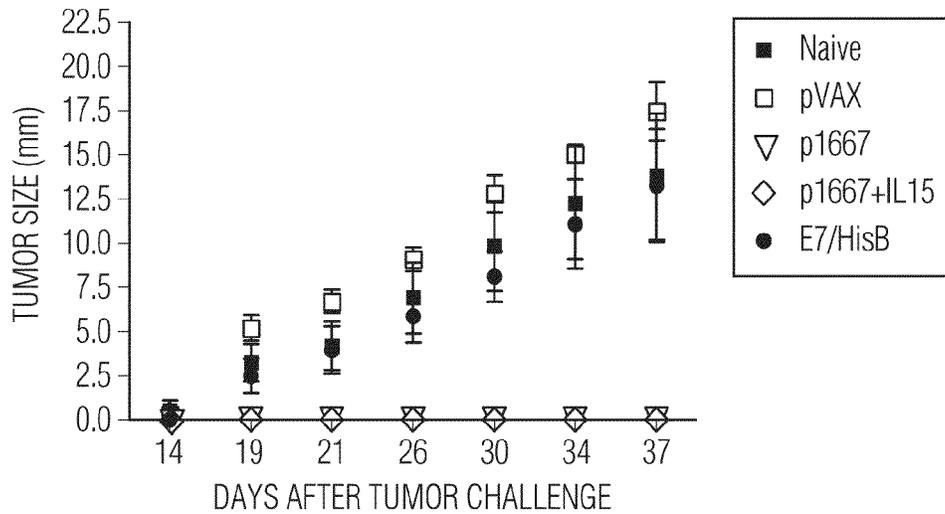


FIG. 31

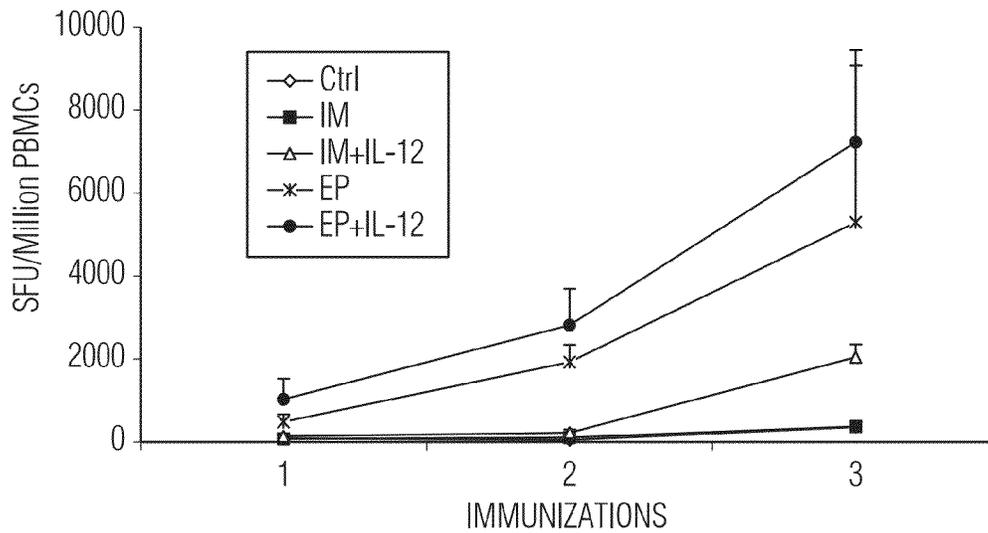


FIG. 32

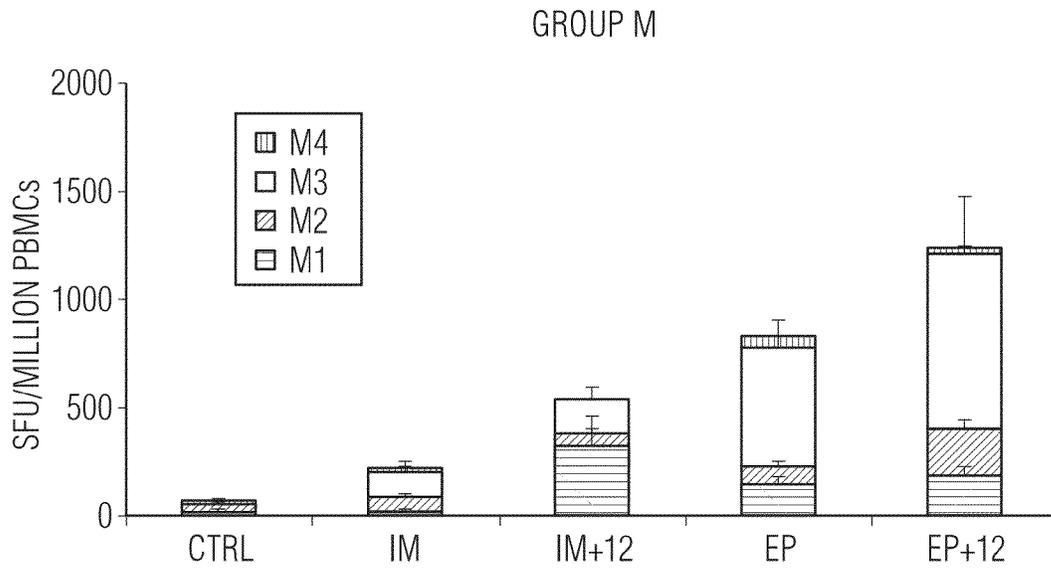


FIG. 33

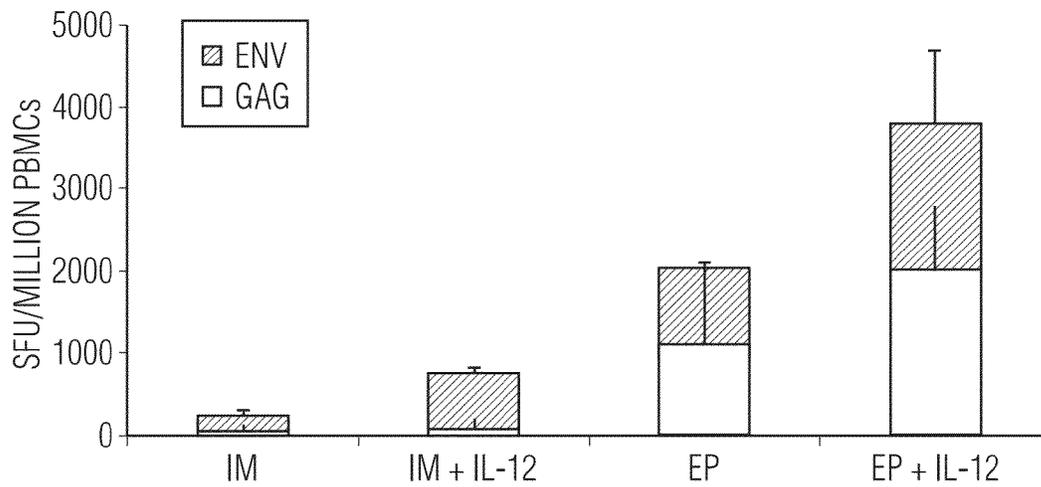


FIG. 34

HTERT SEQUENCES AND METHODS FOR USING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/458,013, filed on Apr. 27, 2012, now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,697,084 on Apr. 15, 2014, which is a divisional of 12/375,518, filed on Oct. 27, 2009, now issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,168,769 on May 1, 2012, which claims priority to and is a national stage application under 35 U.S.C. §371 of PCT International Application Serial Number PCT/US2007/074769, filed Jul. 30, 2007, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. Nos. 60/890,352, filed Feb. 16, 2007; 60/833,856, filed Jul. 28, 2006; and 60/833,861, filed Jul. 28, 2006, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to improved HIV, HPV, HCV, Influenza and cancer vaccines, improved methods for inducing immune responses, and for prophylactically and/or therapeutically immunizing individuals against HIV, HPV, HCV, Influenza and cancer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The HIV genome is highly plastic due to a high mutation rate and functional compensation. This high mutation rate is driven by at least two mechanisms: the low fidelity of the viral reverse transcriptase (RT) resulting in at least one mutation per replication cycle, and the dual effects of the anti-retroviral cellular factor APOBEC3G gene and viral infectivity factor Vif accessory gene. Genomes with every possible mutation and many double mutations are generated during every replication cycle, resulting in tremendous antigenic diversity. Accordingly, it has been argued that a candidate vaccine derived from an individual isolate may not elicit sufficient cross reactivity to protect against diverse circulating HIV viruses. Recent studies have suggested that consensus immunogens (Gao, F., et al. 2005. Antigenicity and immunogenicity of a synthetic human immunodeficiency virus type 1 group m consensus envelope glycoprotein. *J Virol* 79:1154-63.; Scriba, T. J., et al. 2005. Functionally-inactive and immunogenic Tat, Rev and Nef DNA vaccines derived from sub-Saharan subtype C human immunodeficiency virus type 1 consensus sequences. *Vaccine* 23:1158-69) or ancestral immunogens (Doria-Rose, N. A., et al. 2005. Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type I subtype B Ancestral Envelope Protein Is Functional and Elicits Neutralizing Antibodies in Rabbits Similar to Those Elicited by a Circulating Subtype B Envelope. *J. Virol.* 79:11214-11224; Gao, F., et al. 2004. Centralized immunogens as a vaccine strategy to overcome HIV-1 diversity. *Expert Rev. Vaccines* 3:S161-S168; Mullins, J. I., et al. 2004. Immunogen sequence: the fourth tier of AIDS vaccine design. *Expert Rev. Vaccines* 3:S151-S159; Nickle, D. C., et al. 2003. Consensus and ancestral state HIV vaccines. *Science* 299:1515-1517) may be useful in this regard. However, the initial studies of these approaches showed relatively modest cellular immune enhancement induced by these immunogens.

Recently Derdeyn et al. analyzed HIV-1 subtype C envelope glycoprotein sequences in eight African heterosexual transmission pairs and found that shorter V1, V2 and V4 length and fewer glycans are the common features shared by

the sequences obtained from early transmitters (Derdeyn, C. A., et al. 2004. Envelope-constrained neutralization-sensitive HIV-1 after heterosexual transmission. *Science* 303:2019-2022.). This data suggests that antigens that mimic such viruses might have relevance for the early-transmitted viruses. However, such early transmitter structures have not been observed for all subtypes (Chohan, B., et al. 2005. Selection for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 envelope glycosylation variants with shorter V1-V2 loop sequences occurs during transmission of certain genetic subtypes and may impact viral RNA levels. *J. Virol.* 79:6528-6531). However, incorporation of shorter V loops in an envelope immunogen may have other benefits, such as enhancement of sensitivity to soluble CD4 (Pickora, C., et al. 2005. Identification of two N-linked glycosylation sites within the core of the Simian Immunodeficiency virus glycoprotein whose removal enhances sensitivity to soluble CD4. *J. Virol.* 79:12575-12583), and should be considered.

Studies have shown the importance of HIV-1 specific CTL responses in controlling viral load during acute and asymptomatic infection and the development of AIDS. However, it is unclear if current envelope based DNA vaccines are as potent as needed. Several methods have been used to increase the expression levels of HIV-1 immunogens, such as codon optimization (Andre, S., et al. 1998. Increased immune response elicited by DNA vaccination with a synthetic gp120 sequence with optimized codon usage. *J Virol* 72:1497-503; Deml, L., et al. A. 2001. Multiple effects of codon usage optimization on expression and immunogenicity of DNA candidate vaccines encoding the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gag protein. *J. Virol.* 75:10991-11001), RNA optimization (Muthumani, K., et al. 2003. Novel engineered HIV-1 East African Clade-A gp160 plasmid construct induces strong humoral and cell-mediated immune responses in vivo. *Virology* 314:134-46; Schneider, R., M. et al. 1997. Inactivation of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 inhibitory elements allows Rev-independent expression of Gag and Gag/protease and particle formation. *J. Virol.* 71:4892-4903) and the addition of immunoglobulin leader sequences that have weak RNA secondary structure (Yang, J. S., et al., 2001. Induction of potent Th1-Type immune responses from a novel DNA vaccine for West Nile Virus New York Isolate (WNV-NY1999). *J. Infect Diseases* 184:809-816).

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) has a circular dsDNA genome (7,000-8,000 base pairs). There are up to 200 different genotypes. Phylogenetically, HPV is highly conserved. Mucosal HPV are Classified as "High Risk" or "Low Risk". The Low Risk group includes types 6, 11, 42, and others. Associated Diseases include: Genital Warts; Low grade cervical, anal, vulvar, vaginal dysplasia; and Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis. The High Risk group includes types 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58, and others. Associated Diseases include: Essential cause of Cervical cancer, pre-cancerous dysplasia; major cause of Anal, vulvar, vaginal, tonsillar cancer; and co-factor for other aerodigestive cancer. Every Day, 800 women die of cervical cancer.

HPV E6 and E7 proteins are tumor-specific antigens, required for tumorigenesis and maintenance of the tumor state. E7-specific immune responses are deleted in cervical cancer patients. Both E6 and E7 proteins interact specifically with the products of cellular human tumor suppressor genes, E6 with p53 and E7 with Rb (retinoblastoma tumor suppressor gene). E6 and E7 are ideal immunotherapeutic targets.

hTERT is a human telomerase reverse transcriptase that synthesizes a TTAGGG tag on the end of telomeres to prevent cell death due to chromosomal shortening. Embryonic cells

and some germ line cells normally express hTERT to regulate homeostasis of cell populations. Cancer cells, however, exploit this mechanism of regulation to disrupt homeostasis of cell populations. For instance, hTERT over-expression occurs in more than 85% of human cancer cells. Therefore, hTERT is an ideal immunotherapeutic target.

hTERT may also enhance immunotherapeutics against hyperproliferating cells expressing hTERT due to HCV or HPV infection. The E6 oncoprotein from high-risk HPV types activates human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) transcription in human keratinocytes. Dysplastic lesions and early neoplastic lesions within the liver also express hTERT at abnormally high levels. Thus, immunotherapy against HPV and HCV may be enhanced by targeting cells that express hTERT at abnormal levels. Combination immunotherapy using both hTERT and HPV or HCV proteins or nucleic acids encoding such proteins is an attractive immunotherapy.

Influenza Hemagglutinin (HA) is expressed on the surface of Influenza viral particles and is responsible for initial contact between the virus and its host cell. HA is a well-known immunogen. Influenza A strain H1N5, an avian influenza strain, particularly threatens the human population because of its HA protein which, if slightly genetically reassorted by natural mutation, has greatly increased infectivity of human cells as compared to other strains of the virus. Infection of infants and older or immunocompromised adults humans with the viral H1N5 strain is often correlated to poor clinical outcome. Therefore, HA and other influenza molecules of the H1N5 strain of Influenza are ideal immunotherapeutic targets.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to nucleic acid constructs and proteins encoded thereby which provide improved immunogenic targets against which an anti-HIV immune response can be generated.

The present invention provides consensus sequences for HIV Subtype A Envelope protein, consensus sequences for HIV Subtype B Envelope protein, consensus sequences for HIV Subtype C Envelope protein, consensus sequences for HIV Subtype D Envelope protein, consensus sequences for HIV Subtype B consensus Nef-Rev protein, and consensus sequences form HIV Gag protein subtypes A, B, C and D.

The present invention provides constructs which encode such proteins sequences, vaccines which comprise such proteins and/or nucleic acid molecules that encode such proteins, and methods of inducing anti-HIV immune responses.

The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1; fragments of SEQ ID NO:1; sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:1; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:3; fragments of SEQ ID NO:3; sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:3; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:3; SEQ ID NO:5; fragments of SEQ ID NO:5; sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:5; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:5; SEQ ID NO:7; fragments of SEQ ID NO:7; sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:7; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:7; SEQ ID NO:9; fragments of SEQ ID NO:9; sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:9; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:9; SEQ ID NO:11; fragments of SEQ ID NO:11;

sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:11; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO: 11.

The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecule that encode a protein selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:16; SEQ ID NO:17; SEQ ID NO:18; SEQ ID NO:19; SEQ ID NO:20 and SEQ ID NO:21.

The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: nucleotide sequences that encode SEQ ID NO:2; nucleotide sequences that encode an amino acid sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:2; fragments of nucleotide sequences that encode SEQ ID NO:2; fragments of a nucleotide sequence that encode an amino acid sequence having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:2; nucleotide sequences that encode SEQ ID NO:4; nucleotide sequences that encodes an amino acid sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:4; fragments of nucleotide sequences that encodes SEQ ID NO:4; fragments of nucleotide sequences that encodes an amino acid sequence having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:4; nucleotide sequences that encode SEQ ID NO:6; nucleotide sequences that encode an amino acid sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:6; fragments of nucleotide sequences that encode SEQ ID NO:6; fragments of a nucleotide sequence that encode an amino acid sequence having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:6; nucleotide sequences that encode SEQ ID NO:8; nucleotide sequences that encodes an amino acid sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:8; fragments of nucleotide sequences that encodes SEQ ID NO:8; fragments of nucleotide sequences that encodes an amino acid sequence having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:8; nucleotide sequences that encode SEQ ID NO:10; nucleotide sequences that encode an amino acid sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:10; fragments of nucleotide sequences that encode SEQ ID NO:10; fragments of a nucleotide sequence that encode an amino acid sequence having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:10; nucleotide sequences that encode SEQ ID NO:12; nucleotide sequences that encodes an amino acid sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:12; fragments of nucleotide sequences that encodes SEQ ID NO:12; fragments of nucleotide sequences that encodes an amino acid sequence having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:12.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising such nucleic acid molecules and their use in methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HIV that comprise administering to an individual a composition comprising such nucleic acid molecules.

The present invention further provides recombinant vaccine comprising such nucleic acid molecules and their use in methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HIV that comprise administering to an individual such a recombinant vaccine.

The present invention further provides live attenuated pathogens comprising such nucleic acid molecules and their use in methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HIV that comprise administering to an individual such live attenuated pathogens. live attenuated pathogen

The present invention further provides proteins comprising amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:2, sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:2; fragments of SEQ ID NO:2; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:2;

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SEQ ID NO:4, sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:4; fragments of SEQ ID NO:4; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:4; SEQ ID NO:6, sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:6; fragments of SEQ ID NO:6; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:6; SEQ ID NO:8, sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:8; fragments of SEQ ID NO:8; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:8; SEQ ID NO:10, sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:10; fragments of SEQ ID NO:10; fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:10; SEQ ID NO:12, sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:12; fragments of SEQ ID NO:12; and fragments of sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:12.

The present invention further provides proteins comprising amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:16; SEQ ID NO:17; SEQ ID NO:18; SEQ ID NO:19; SEQ ID NO:20 and SEQ ID NO:21.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising such proteins and their use in methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HIV that comprise administering to an individual a composition comprising such proteins.

The present invention further provides recombinant vaccine comprising such proteins and their use in methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HIV that comprise administering to an individual such a recombinant vaccine.

The present invention further provides live attenuated pathogens comprising such proteins and their use in methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HIV that comprise administering to an individual such live attenuated pathogens.

Proteins comprising consensus HPV genotype 16 E6-E7 amino acid sequences and nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding such proteins are provided.

The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:22; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:22; and fragments thereof.

The present invention also relates to nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleic acid sequence that encodes SEQ ID NO:23; a nucleic acid sequence that encodes SEQ ID NO:24; a nucleic acid sequence that encodes SEQ ID NO:25; a nucleic acid sequence that encodes SEQ ID NO:26; and a nucleic acid sequence that encodes SEQ ID NO:27.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical composition such nucleic acid molecules and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising such nucleic acid molecules.

The present invention further relates to recombinant vaccines comprising such nucleic acid molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV comprising administering to said individual such a recombinant vaccine.

The present invention further relates to live attenuated pathogen comprising such nucleic acid molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV comprising administering to said individual such live attenuated pathogens.

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The present invention also relates to nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of proteins comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:23, fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:23; and fragments thereof.

The present invention also relates to proteins comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:23; SEQ ID NO:24; SEQ ID NO:25; SEQ ID NO:26; and SEQ ID NO:27.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such proteins and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising such proteins.

The present invention also relates to recombinant vaccines comprising such proteins and to method of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV comprising administering to said individual such recombinant vaccines.

The present invention also relates to live attenuated pathogens comprising such protein and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV comprising administering to said individual such live attenuated pathogens.

Proteins comprising consensus HCV genotype 1a and 1b E1-E2 amino acid sequences and nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding such proteins are provided.

The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:30; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:30; and fragments thereof.

The present invention also relates to nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of a nucleic acid sequence that encodes SEQ ID NO:31.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical composition such nucleic acid molecules and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HCV comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising such nucleic acid molecules.

The present invention further relates to recombinant vaccines comprising such nucleic acid molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HCV comprising administering to said individual such a recombinant vaccine.

The present invention further relates to live attenuated pathogen comprising such nucleic acid molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HCV comprising administering to said individual such live attenuated pathogens.

The present invention also relates to nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: proteins comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:31; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:31; and fragments thereof.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such proteins and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HCV comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising such proteins.

The present invention also relates to recombinant vaccines comprising such proteins and to method of inducing an

immune response in an individual against HCV comprising administering to said individual such recombinant vaccines.

The present invention also relates to live attenuated pathogens comprising such protein and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HCV comprising administering to said individual such live attenuated pathogens.

Proteins comprising consensus hTERT amino acid sequences and nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding such proteins are provided.

The present invention further relates to nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 34; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO: 34; and fragments thereof.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical composition such nucleic acid molecules and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against hyperproliferative cells expressing hTERT comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising such nucleic acid molecules.

The present invention further relates to recombinant vaccines comprising such nucleic acid molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against hyperproliferative cells expressing hTERT comprising administering to said individual such a recombinant vaccine.

The present invention further relates to live attenuated pathogen comprising such nucleic acid molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against hyperproliferative cells expressing hTERT comprising administering to said individual such live attenuated pathogens.

The present invention also relates to nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of proteins comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:35; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:35; and fragments thereof.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such proteins and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against hyperproliferative cells expressing hTERT comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising such proteins.

The present invention also relates to recombinant vaccines comprising such proteins and to method of inducing an immune response in an individual against hyperproliferative cells expressing hTERT comprising administering to said individual such recombinant vaccines.

The present invention also relates to live attenuated pathogens comprising such protein and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against hyperproliferative cells expressing hTERT comprising administering to said individual such live attenuated pathogens.

Proteins comprising Influenza H5N1 consensus HA amino acid sequences, Influenza H1N1 and H5N1 consensus NA amino acid sequences, Influenza H1N1 and H5N1 consensus M1 amino acid sequences, and influenza H5N1 consensus M2E-NP amino acid sequences and nucleic acid molecules that comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding such proteins are provided.

The present invention further relates to nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:36; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:36; and fragments thereof.

The present invention further relates to nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:38; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:38; and fragments thereof.

The present invention further relates to nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:40; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:40; and fragments thereof.

The present invention further relates to nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:42; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:42; and fragments thereof.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such nucleic acid molecules and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV, HCV, and Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising such nucleic acid molecules.

The present invention further relates to recombinant vaccines comprising such nucleic acid molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV, HCV, and Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual such a recombinant vaccine.

The present invention further relates to live attenuated pathogens comprising such nucleic acid molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV, HCV, and Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual such live attenuated pathogens.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such nucleic acid molecules and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV, HCV, and Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising such nucleic acid molecules.

The present invention further relates to recombinant vaccines comprising such nucleic acid molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV, HCV, and Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual such a recombinant vaccine.

The present invention further relates to live attenuated pathogens comprising such nucleic acid molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against HPV, HCV, and Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual such live attenuated pathogens.

The present invention further relates to protein molecules comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:37; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:37; and fragments thereof.

The present invention further relates to protein molecules comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:39; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:39; and fragments thereof.

The present invention further relates to protein molecules comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:41; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:41; and fragments thereof.

The present invention further relates to protein molecules comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:43; fragments thereof; nucleotide sequences having at least 90% homology to SEQ ID NO:43; and fragments thereof.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such protein molecules and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising such protein molecules.

The present invention further relates to recombinant vaccines comprising such protein molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual such a recombinant vaccine.

The present invention further relates to live attenuated pathogens comprising such protein molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual such live attenuated pathogens.

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such protein molecules and to methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising such protein molecules.

The present invention further relates to recombinant vaccines comprising such protein molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual such a recombinant vaccine.

The present invention further relates to live attenuated pathogens comprising such protein molecules and methods of inducing an immune response in an individual against Influenza virus comprising administering to said individual such live attenuated pathogens.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1 shows a comparison of the amino acid sequences of EY2E1-B and EK2P-B. The IgE leader sequence is underlined. The boxed regions show variable regions. The * denotes six important residues involved in CCR5 utilization. The cleavage site is indicated by an arrow. The transmembrane domain is shown by the dotted line.

FIG. 2 shows phylogenetic relationships of two HIV-1 subtype B envelope sequences. Forty-two HIV-1 subtype B envelope sequences, EY2E1-B, EK2P-B, two subtype D and two subtype C sequences (outgroup) were included in the phylogenetic analysis. The subtype B envelope sequences representing a broad sample of diversity were from the following 11 countries: Argentina (1); Australia (6); China (1); France (4); Germany (1); Great Britain (2); Italy (1); Japan (1); The Netherlands (4); Spain (1); United States (20). The EY2E1-B and EK2P-B sequences are shown in black boxes.

FIG. 3 shows expression of envelope immunogens. FIG. 3A shows results from Western blotting analysis of EY2E1-B and EK2P-B genes. RD cells were transfected with different plasmids. 48 hours later, cell lysates were collected. Samples were analyzed by Western blotting and probed with HIV-1 gp120 monoclonal (2G 12). As for loading control, the blot was stripped and reprobed with a monoclonal anti-actin antibody. FIG. 3B shows results from immunofluorescence assay of EY2E1-B and EK2P-B genes. The transfected RD cells expressing envelope proteins showed typical red fluorescence. HIV-1 envelope-specific monoclonal antibody F105 served as the source of primary antibody.

FIG. 4. shows total IgG antibody titers in the sera of the immunized mice. FIG. 4A shows the measurement of subtype B envelope-specific antibody responses. FIG. 4B shows the measurement of subtype A/E envelope-specific antibody responses. FIG. 4C shows the measurement of subtype C envelope-specific antibody responses. Humoral immune

responses after immunization with DNA constructs pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Each mouse was immunized intramuscularly with three times, each of 100 µg of DNA at bi-weekly intervals. Mice from each group (n=3) were bled one week after the third immunization and equally pooled sera were diluted in blocking buffer and analyzed as described in Materials and Methods. Pooled sera collected from mice immunized with pVAX were used as a control. Absorbance (OD) was measured at 450 nm. Each data point represents averaged three OD values from three mice sera per group and values represent the mean of ELISA obtained in three separate assays.

FIG. 5 shows induction of cell-mediated immune responses by pEY2E1-B in both BalB/C mice and HLA-A2 transgenic mice. Frequencies of subtype B consensus envelope-specific IFN-γ spot forming cells (SEC) per million splenocytes after DNA vaccination with pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B were determined by ELISpot assay in both BalB/C mice (FIG. 5A) and transgenic mice (FIG. 5C). Frequencies of CD8 depleted, subtype B consensus envelope-specific IFN-γ spot forming cells per million splenocytes after DNA vaccination with pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B were also determined in both BalB/C mice (FIG. 5B) and transgenic mice (FIG. 5D). The splenocytes were isolated from individual immunized mice (three mice per group) and stimulated in vitro with overlapping consensus subtype B envelope peptides pools. Backbone pVAX immunized mice were included as a negative control. The values are the means+standard deviations of the means of IFN-γ SFCs. (FIG. 5E) Characterization of subtype B consensus envelope-specific dominant epitopes. The splenocytes collected from pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B vaccinated BalB/C mice, respectively, were cultured with 29 HIV-1 subtype B consensus envelope peptide pools for 24 hours. IFN-γ secreting cells were determined by ELISpot assay as described above.

FIG. 6 shows cross reactivity induced by pEY2E1-B in both BalB/C mice and HLA-A2 transgenic mice. The additive T-cell immune responses in BalB/C mice induced by vaccination with pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B against four individual peptide pools of HIV-1 MN envelope peptides (FIG. 6A), HIV-1 group M (FIG. 6B), subtype C consensus envelope peptides (FIG. 6C) and two subtype C isolate envelope peptides (FIG. 6D and FIG. 6E) were measured by IFN-γ ELISpot assay. The additive T-cell immune responses in HLA-A2 transgenic mice induced by vaccination with pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B against four individual peptide pools of HIV-1 MN envelope peptides (FIG. 6F), HIV-1 group M (FIG. 6G), subtype C consensus envelope peptides (FIG. 6H) and two subtype C isolate envelope peptides (FIG. 6I and FIG. 6J) were also measured. Backbone pVAX immunized mice were included as a negative control.

FIG. 7 show characterization of subtype B MN envelope-specific dominant epitopes in both BalB/C mice (FIG. 7A) and HLA-A2 transgenic mice (FIG. 7B) immunized with pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B. The splenocytes collected from pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B vaccinated BalB/C mice and transgenic mice, respectively, were cultured with 29 HIV-1 subtype B MN envelope peptide pools for 24 hours. IFN-γ secreting cells were determined by ELISpot assay as described above.

FIG. 8 shows a schematic representation of functional domains of E72E1-B (about 700+ amino acids).

FIG. 9 shows a map of E72E1-B construct.

FIG. 10 (FIG. 10A and FIG. 10B), show that a strong cellular immune response is induced E72E1-B.

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FIG. 11 (FIG.11A and FIG. 11B), show that strong and broad cross-reactive cellular immune responses are induced E72E1-B.

FIG. 12 (FIG.12A through FIG. 12D) show that strong cross-clade-cellular immune responses are induced E72E1-B.

FIG. 13 depicts the immunogen designed for study in Example 2.

FIG. 14 shows phylogenetic relationships: Thirty-Six HIV-1 subtype C envelope sequences, EY3E1-C, EK3P-C, two subtype B, one subtype A and one subtype D sequences (outgroup) were included in the phylogenetic analysis. The subtype C envelope sequences representing a broad sample of diversity were from 12 countries.

FIG. 15 (FIG. 15A and FIG. 15B) show data from studies of cellular response elicited by pEY3E1-C.

FIG. 16 shows data from studies of cellular responses elicited by pEY3E1-C.

FIG. 17 (FIG. 17A through FIG. 17D) show data from studies of cross-reactive cellular responses elicited by pEY3E1-C within the same clade.

FIG. 18 (FIG. 18A and FIG. 18B) show data from studies of cross-reactive cellular responses elicited by pEY3E1-C. FIG.18A shows data from subtype C (Uruguay) env-Specific IFN- γ ELISpot. FIG. 18B shows data from Subtype C(S. Africa) env-Specific IFN- γ ELISpot.

FIG. 19 (FIG. 19A through FIG.19F) show data from studies of cross-reactive cellular responses elicited by pEY3E1-C between clades.

FIG. 20 (FIG. 20A through FIG 20X) show data from studies of immune responses elicited by HIV-1 gag consensus constructs.

FIG. 21 illustrates the HPV life cycle in the genital tract epithelium.

FIG. 22 shows a map of HPV-16 genome organization.

FIG. 23 illustrates immunogen design: * refers to deletions or mutations important for p53 binding and degradation; Δ refers to mutations in Rb binding site.

FIG. 24 includes an illustration of the genetic construct p1667 which includes coding sequences for HPV E6 and E7 proteins, and pVAX, the backbone plasmid which lacks the HPV insert and is used a negative control.

FIG. 25 (FIG. 25A through FIG. 25D) show cellular immune responses induced by the DNA immunogen p1667.

FIG. 26 shows results of immunodominant epitope mapping.

FIG. 27 shows results from the prophylactic experiments using E6/E7 DNA Vaccine to study protection in C57/BL6 Mice.

FIG. 28 shows results from the tumor regression experiments using E6/E7 DNA Vaccine to study protection in C57/BL6 Mice.

FIG. 29 shows the data from experiments detecting E7 Tetramer positive lymphocytes in spleens.

FIG. 30 shows the data from experiments detecting E7 Tetramer positive lymphocytes in tumors.

FIG. 31 shows data from a DNA Vaccine protection study in transgenic mice.

FIG. 32 shows enhanced cellular immune responses to HIV-1 consensus immunogens with IM co-injection of plasmid encoded IL-12 followed by electroporation (EP). IFN γ ELISpots were performed two weeks after the (a) first immunization, (b) second immunization, and (c) third immunization (as seen in comparison to the other three). Responses to env are depicted as black bars and gag are depicted as white bars with the data shown as stacked group mean responses \pm SEM.

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FIG. 33 shows enhanced cross-reactive cellular immune responses with intramuscular electroporation. After three immunizations, the total T-cell immune response in pEY2E1-B immunized macaques against four peptide pools of the HIV-1 group M peptides were determined by IFN γ ELISpot. The data are shown as stacked group means \pm SEM.

FIG. 34 shows Enhanced memory responses to HIV-1 immunogens with IM electroporation and plasmid IL-12. Five months after the last immunization, ELISpot assays were performed to determine antigen-specific memory responses to gag and env in the IM and EP immunized groups with and without co-immunization with the IL-12 plasmid. The data are shown as group mean responses \pm SEM.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Definitions

As used herein, the phrase “stringent hybridization conditions” or “stringent conditions” refers to conditions under which a nucleic acid molecule will hybridize another a nucleic acid molecule, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures. Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5° C. lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH and nucleic acid concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target sequence hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium. Since the target sequences are generally present in excess, at T_m , 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium. Typically, stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M sodium ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M sodium ion (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30° C. for short probes, primers or oligonucleotides (e.g. 10 to 50 nucleotides) and at least about 60° C. for longer probes, primers or oligonucleotides. Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents, such as formamide.

Sequence homology for nucleotides and amino acids may be determined using FASTA, BLAST and Gapped BLAST (Altschul et al., Nuc. Acids Res., 1997, 25, 3389, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety) and PAUP*4.0b10 software (D. L. Swofford, Sinauer Associates, Massachusetts). “Percentage of similarity” is calculated using PAUP*4.0b10 software (D. L. Swofford, Sinauer Associates, Massachusetts). The average similarity of the consensus sequence is calculated compared to all sequences in the phylogenetic tree (see FIGS. 2 and 14).

Briefly, the BLAST algorithm, which stands for Basic Local Alignment Search Tool is suitable for determining sequence similarity (Altschul et al., J. Mol. Biol., 1990, 215, 403-410, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pair (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence that either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul et al., supra). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find HSPs containing them. The word hits are extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative

alignment score can be increased. Extension for the word hits in each direction are halted when: 1) the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; 2) the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or 3) the end of either sequence is reached. The Blast algorithm parameters W, T and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The Blast program uses as defaults a word length (W) of 11, the BLO-SUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1992, 89, 10915-10919, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=4, and a comparison of both strands. The BLAST algorithm (Karlin et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1993, 90, 5873-5787, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety) and Gapped BLAST perform a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences. One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide sequences would occur by chance. For example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to another if the smallest sum probability in comparison of the test nucleic acid to the other nucleic acid is less than about 1, preferably less than about 0.1, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001.

As used herein, the term "genetic construct" refers to the DNA or RNA molecules that comprise a nucleotide sequence which encodes protein. The coding sequence includes initiation and termination signals operably linked to regulatory elements including a promoter and polyadenylation signal capable of directing expression in the cells of the individual to whom the nucleic acid molecule is administered.

As used herein, the term "expressible form" refers to gene constructs that contain the necessary regulatory elements operable linked to a coding sequence that encodes a protein such that when present in the cell of the individual, the coding sequence will be expressed.

Overview

The present invention provides improved vaccines by utilizing a multi-phase strategy to enhance cellular immune responses induced by immunogens. Modified consensus sequences for immunogens were generated. Genetic modifications including codon optimization, RNA optimization, and the addition of a high efficient immunoglobulin leader sequence to increase the immunogenicity of constructs are also disclosed. The novel immunogens have been designed to elicit stronger and broader cellular immune responses than a corresponding codon optimized immunogens.

The invention provides improved HIV, HPV, HCV, Influenza and cancer vaccines by providing proteins and genetic constructs that encode proteins with epitopes that make them particularly effective as immunogens against which anti-HIV, anti-HPV, anti-HCV, anti-influenza and anti-hTert immune responses, respectively, can be induced. Accordingly, vaccines can be provided to induce a therapeutic or prophylactic immune response. In some embodiments, the means to deliver the immunogen is a DNA vaccine, a recombinant vaccine, a protein subunit vaccine, a composition comprising the immunogen, an attenuated vaccine or a killed vaccine. In some embodiments, the vaccine comprises a combination selected from the groups consisting of: one or more DNA vaccines, one or more recombinant vaccines, one or more protein subunit vaccines, one or more compositions comprising the immunogen, one or more attenuated vaccines and one or more killed vaccines.

According to some embodiments of the invention, a vaccine according to the invention is delivered to an individual to modulate the activity of the individual's immune system and thereby enhance the immune response against HIV, HPV, HCV, Influenza or hTERT. When a nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein is taken up by cells of the individual the nucleotide sequence is expressed in the cells and the protein are thereby delivered to the individual. Aspects of the invention provide methods of delivering the coding sequences of the protein on nucleic acid molecule such as plasmid, as part of recombinant vaccines and as part of attenuated vaccines, as isolated proteins or proteins part of a vector.

According to some aspects of the present invention, compositions and methods are provided which prophylactically and/or therapeutically immunize an individual against HIV, HIV, HPV, HCV, Influenza and cancer.

The present invention relates to compositions for delivering nucleic acid molecules that comprise a nucleotide sequence that encodes a protein of the invention operably linked to regulatory elements. Aspects of the present invention relate to compositions a recombinant vaccine comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes that encodes a protein of the invention; a live attenuated pathogen that encodes a protein of the invention and/or includes a protein of the invention; a killed pathogen includes a protein of the invention; or a composition such as a liposome or subunit vaccine that comprises a protein of the invention. The present invention further relates to injectable pharmaceutical compositions that comprise compositions.

HIV

The present invention provides improved anti-HIV vaccines by utilizing a multi-phase strategy to enhance cellular immune responses induced by HIV immunogens. Modified consensus sequences for immunogens were generated. Genetic modifications including codon optimization, RNA optimization, and the addition of a high efficient immunoglobulin leader sequence to increase the immunogenicity of constructs are also disclosed. The novel immunogens have been designed to elicit stronger and broader cellular immune responses than a corresponding codon optimized immunogens.

SEQ ID NO:1 is a subtype A consensus envelope DNA sequence construct. SEQ ID NO:1 comprises coding sequence for HIV vaccine sequence that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Subtype A envelope protein. SEQ ID NO:2 comprises the amino acid sequence for HIV vaccine sequence construct that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Subtype A envelope protein. The IgE leader sequence is SEQ ID NO:15. SEQ ID NO:16 is the Subtype A consensus Envelope protein sequence.

In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:16, fragment thereof, a nucleic acid molecule that encodes SEQ ID NO:16, or fragments thereof. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:2 or a nucleic acid molecule that encodes it. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO: 11. Vaccines of the present invention preferably include the IgE leader sequence SEQ ID NO:15 or nucleic acid sequence which encodes the same.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:1 may comprise 90 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:1 may comprise 180 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 270 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments 360 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 450 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments 540 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 630 or more nucleotides; in

some embodiments, 720 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 810 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 900 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 990 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1080 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1170 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1260 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1350 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1440 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1530 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1620 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1710 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1800 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1890 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1980 or more nucleotides; and in some embodiments, 2070 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:1 may comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:1 do not comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. Fragments may comprise fewer than 180 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 270 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 360 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 450 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 540 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 630 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 720 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 810 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 900 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 990 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1080 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1170 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1260 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1350 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1440 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1530 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1620 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1710 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1800 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1890 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1980 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1020 nucleotides, and in some embodiments fewer than 2070 nucleotides.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:2 may comprise 30 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:2 may comprise 60 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 90 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 120 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 150 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 180 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 210 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 240 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 270 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 300 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 330 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 360 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 390 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 420 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 450 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 480 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 510 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 540 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 570 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 600 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 630 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 660 or more amino acids; and in some embodiments, 690 or more amino acids. Fragments may comprise fewer than 90 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 120 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 150 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 180 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 210 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 240 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 270 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 300 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 330 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 360 amino

acids, in some embodiments fewer than 390 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 420 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 450 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 480 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 540 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 600 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 660 amino acids, and in some embodiments fewer than 690 amino acids.

SEQ ID NO:3 is a subtype B consensus envelope DNA sequence construct. SEQ ID NO:3 comprises coding sequence for HIV vaccine sequence that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Subtype B envelope protein. SEQ ID NO:4 comprises the amino acid sequence for HIV vaccine sequence construct that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Subtype B envelope protein. The IgE leader sequence is SEQ ID NO:15. SEQ ID NO:17 is the Subtype B consensus Envelope protein sequence.

In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:17, fragment thereof, a nucleic acid molecule that encodes SEQ ID NO:17, or fragments thereof. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:4 or a nucleic acid molecule that encodes it. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:3. Vaccines of the present invention preferably include the IgE leader sequence SEQ ID NO:15 or nucleic acid sequence which encodes the same.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:3 may comprise 90 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:3 may comprise 180 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 270 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 360 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 450 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 540 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 630 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 720 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 810 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 900 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 990 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1080 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1170 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1260 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1350 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1440 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1530 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1620 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1710 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1800 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1890 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1980 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 2070 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 2160 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 2250 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 2340 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 2430 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 2520 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 2620 or more nucleotides; and in some embodiments, 2700 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:3 may comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:3 do not comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. Fragments may comprise fewer than 180 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 270 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 360 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 450 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 540 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 630 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 720 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 810 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 900 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 990 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1080 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1170 nucle-

otides, in some embodiments fewer than 1260 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1350 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1440 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1530 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1620 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1710 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1800 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1890 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1980 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1020 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 2070 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 2160 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 2250 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 2340 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 2430 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 2520 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 2610 nucleotides, and in some embodiments fewer than 2700 nucleotides.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:4 may comprise 30 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:4 may comprise 60 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 90 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 120 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 150 or more amino acids; in some embodiments 180 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 210 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 240 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 270 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 300 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 330 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 360 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 390 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 420 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 450 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 480 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 510 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 540 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 570 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 600 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 630 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 660 or more amino acid; and in some embodiments, 690 or more amino acids. Fragments may comprise fewer than 90 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 120 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 150 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 180 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 210 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 240 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 270 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 300 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 330 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 360 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 390 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 420 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 450 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 480 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 540 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 600 amino acids, and in some embodiments fewer than 690 amino acids.

SEQ ID NO:5 is a subtype C consensus envelope DNA sequence construct. SEQ ID NO:5 comprises coding sequence for HIV vaccine sequence that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Subtype C envelope protein. SEQ ID NO:6 comprises the amino acid sequence for HIV vaccine sequence construct that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Subtype C envelope protein. The IgE leader sequence is SEQ ID NO:15. SEQ ID NO:18 is the Subtype C consensus Envelope protein sequence.

In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:18, fragment thereof, a nucleic acid molecule that encodes SEQ ID NO:18, or fragments thereof. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ 10 NO:6 or a nucleic acid molecule that encodes

it. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:5. Vaccines of the present invention preferably include the IgE leader sequence SEQ ID NO:15 or nucleic acid sequence which encodes the same.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:5 may comprise 90 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:5 may comprise 180 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 270 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments 360 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 450 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments 540 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 630 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 720 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 810 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 900 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 990 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1080 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1170 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1260 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1350 or more nucleotides in some embodiments, 1440 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1530 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1620 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1710 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1800 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1890 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1980 or more nucleotides; and in some embodiments, 2070 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:5 may comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:5 do not comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. Fragments may comprise fewer than 180 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 270 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 360 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 450 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 540 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 630 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 720 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 810 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 900 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 990 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1080 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1170 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1260 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1350 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1440 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1530 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1620 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1710 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1800 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1890 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1980 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1020 nucleotides, and in some embodiments fewer than 2070 nucleotides.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:6 may comprise 30 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:6 may comprise 60 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 90 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 120 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 150 or more amino acids; in some embodiments 180 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 210 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 240 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 270 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 300 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 330 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 360 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 390 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 420 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 450 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 480 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 510 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 540 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 570 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 600 or more amino acids; in some

embodiments, 630 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 660 or more amino acid; and in some embodiments, 690 or more amino acids. Fragments may comprise fewer than 90 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 120 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 150 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 180 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 210 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 240 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 270 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 300 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 330 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 360 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 390 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 420 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 450 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 480 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 540 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 600 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 660 amino acids, and in some embodiments fewer than 690 amino acids.

SEQ ID NO:7 is a subtype D consensus envelope DNA sequence construct. SEQ NO:7 comprises coding sequence for HIV vaccine sequence that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Subtype D envelope protein. SEQ ID NO:8 comprises the amino acid sequence for HIV vaccine sequence construct that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Subtype D envelope protein. The IgE leader sequence is SEQ ID NO:15. SEQ ID NO:19 is the Subtype D consensus Envelope protein sequence.

In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:19, fragment thereof, a nucleic acid molecule that encodes SEQ ID NO:19, or fragments thereof. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:8 or a nucleic acid molecule that encodes it. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:7. Vaccines of the present invention preferably include the IgE leader sequence SEQ ID NO:15 or nucleic acid sequence which encodes the same.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:7 may comprise 90 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:7 may comprise 180 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 270 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments 360 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 450 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments 540 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 630 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 720 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 810 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 900 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 990 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1080 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1170 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1260 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1350 or more nucleotides in some embodiments, 1440 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1530 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1620 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1710 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1800 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1890 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1980 or more nucleotides; and in some embodiments, 2070 or more nucleotides; and in some embodiments, 2140 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:7 may comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:7 do not comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. Fragments may comprise fewer than 180 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 270 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 360 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 450 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 540 nucleotides, in

some embodiments fewer than 630 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 720 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 810 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 900 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 990 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1080 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1170 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1260 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1350 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1440 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1530 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1620 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1710 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1800 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1890 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1980 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 2070 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 2140 nucleotides.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:8 may comprise 30 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:8 may comprise 60 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 90 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 120 or more amino acids; in some embodiments; 150 or more amino acids; in some embodiments 180 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 210 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 240 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 270 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 300 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 330 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 360 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 390 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 420 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 450 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 480 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 510 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 540 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 570 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 600 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 630 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 660 or more amino acid; and in some embodiments, 690 or more amino acids. Fragments may comprise fewer than 90 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 120 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 150 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 180 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 210 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 240 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 270 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 300 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 330 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 360 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 390 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 420 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 450 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 480 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 540 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 600 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 660 amino acids, and in some embodiments fewer than 690 amino acids.

SEQ ID NO:9 is a subtype B Nef-Rev consensus envelope DNA sequence construct. SEQ ID NO:9 comprises coding sequence for HIV vaccine sequence that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Subtype B Nef-Rev protein. SEQ ID NO:10 comprises the amino acid sequence for HIV vaccine sequence construct that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Subtype B Nef-Rev protein. The IgE leader sequence is SEQ ID NO:15. SEQ ID NO:20 is the Subtype B Nef-Rev consensus protein sequence.

In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:20 fragment thereof, a nucleic acid molecule that encodes SEQ ID NO:20, or fragments thereof. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably

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include SEQ ID NO:10 or a nucleic acid molecule that encodes it. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:9. Vaccines of the present invention preferably include the IgE leader sequence SEQ ID NO:15 or nucleic acid sequence which encodes the same.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:9 may comprise 90 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:9 may comprise 180 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 270 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 360 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 450 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments 540 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 630 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 720 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 810 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 900 or more nucleotides; and in some embodiments, 990 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:9 may comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:9 do not comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. Fragments may comprise fewer than 180 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 270 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 360 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 450 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 540 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 630 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 720 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 810 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 900 nucleotides, and in some embodiments fewer than 990 nucleotides.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:2 may comprise 30 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:2 may comprise 60 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 90 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 120 or more amino acids; in some embodiments; 150 or more amino acids; in some embodiments 180 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 210 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 240 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 270 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 300 or more amino acids; and in some embodiments, 330 or more amino acids.

SEQ ID NO:11 is a Gag consensus DNA sequence of subtype A, B, C and D DNA sequence construct. SEQ ID NO:11 comprises coding sequence for HIV vaccine sequence that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Gag consensus subtype A, B, C and D protein. SEQ ID NO:12 comprises the amino acid sequence for HIV vaccine sequence construct that comprises an IgE leader sequence linked to a consensus sequence for Gag subtype A, B, C and D protein. The IgE leader sequence is SEQ ID NO:15. SEQ ID NO:21 is the consensus Gag subtype A, B, C and D protein sequence.

In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:21, fragment thereof, a nucleic acid molecule that encodes SEQ ID NO:21, or fragments thereof. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:12 or a nucleic acid molecule that encodes it. In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:11. Vaccines of the present invention preferably include the IgE leader sequence SEQ ID NO:15 or nucleic acid sequence which encodes the same.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:11 may comprise 90 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:11 may comprise 180 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 270 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments 360 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 450 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments 540 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 630 or more nucleotides; in

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some embodiments, 720 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 810 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 900 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 990 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1080 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1170 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1260 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1350 or more nucleotides in some embodiments, 1440 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1530 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1620 or more nucleotides; in some embodiments, 1710 or more nucleotides; and in some embodiments, 1800 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:11 may comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:11 do not comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. Fragments may comprise fewer than 180 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 270 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 360 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 450 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 540 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 630 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 720 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 810 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 900 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 990 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1080 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1170 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1260 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1350 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1440 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1530 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1620 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1710 nucleotides, and in some embodiments fewer than 1800 nucleotides.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:12 may comprise 30 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:12 may comprise 60 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 90 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 120 or more amino acids; in some embodiments; 150 or more amino acids; in some embodiments 180 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 210 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 240 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 270 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 300 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 330 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 360 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 390 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 420 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 450 or more amino acids; in some embodiments, 480 or more amino acids; and in some embodiments, 510 or more amino acids. Fragments may comprise fewer than 90 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 120 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 150 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 180 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 210 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 240 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 270 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 300 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 330 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 360 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 390 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 420 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 450 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 480 amino acids, and in some embodiments fewer than 510 amino acids.

HPV

SEQ ID NO:22 comprises coding sequence for HPV vaccine sequence that comprises and IgE leader sequence, a consensus sequence for HPV E6, linked to a consensus sequence for HPV E7 by a proteolytic cleavage sequence. The consensus sequence for HPV E6 includes the immunodomi-

nodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:23 may comprise 72 or more amino acids, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:23 may comprise 90 or more amino acids, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:23 may comprise 120 or more amino acids, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:23 may comprise 150 or more amino acids, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:23 may comprise 180 or more amino acids, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:23 may comprise 210 or more amino acids, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:23 may comprise 240 or more amino acids, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:23 may comprise 260 or more amino acids, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:23 do not comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:23 may comprise fewer than 24 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 30 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 36 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 42 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 48 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 54 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 60 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 72 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 90 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 120 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 150 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 180 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 210 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 240 amino acids, and in some embodiments fewer than 260 amino acids.

HCV

SEQ ID NO:30 comprises coding sequence for HCV vaccine sequence that comprises and IgE leader sequence, a consensus sequence for HCV E1, linked to a consensus sequence for HCV E2 by a proteolytic cleavage sequence. The consensus sequence for HCV E1 is SEQ ID NO:32. The consensus sequence for HCV E2 is SEQ ID NO:33.

In some embodiments, vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:32 and/or SEQ ID NO:33, or nucleic acid sequence which encode one of both of them. Vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:32 linked to SEQ ID NO:29, or nucleic acid sequence which encodes the fusion protein. Vaccines of the present invention preferably include the IgE leader sequence SEQ ID NO:28 or nucleic acid sequence which encodes the same. Vaccines of the invention preferably include SEQ ID NO:31 or the nucleic acid sequence in SEQ ID NO:30.

In some embodiments of the invention, the vaccines of the invention include the SEQ ID NO:30 and a nucleic acid sequence or amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleic acid sequences thereof selected from the following group: SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:35, and any combination thereof.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 30 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 45 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 60

or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 75 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 90 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 120 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 150 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 180 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 210 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 240 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 270 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 300 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 360 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 420 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 480 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 540 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 600 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 660 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 720 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 780 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 840 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 900 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 960 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1020 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1080 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1140 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1200 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1260 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1320 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1380 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ CD NO:30 may comprise 1440 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ED NO:30 may comprise 1500 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1560 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1620 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1680 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise 1740 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 may comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:30 do not comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. Fragments may comprise fewer than 60 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 75 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 90 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 120 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 150 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 180 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 210 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 240 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 270 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 300 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 360 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 420 nucleotides, in some embodiments

fewer than 480 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 540 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 600 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 660 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 720 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 780 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 840 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 900 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 960 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1020 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1080 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1140 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1200 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1260 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1320 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1380 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1440 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1500 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1560 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1620 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1680 nucleotides, and in some embodiments fewer than 1740 nucleotides.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 15 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 30 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 45 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 60 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 75 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 90 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 105 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 120 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 150 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 180 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 210 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 240 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 270 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 300 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 360 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 420 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 480 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 540 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:31 may comprise 575 or more amino acids. Fragments may comprise fewer than 30 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 45 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 60 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 75 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 90 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 120 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 150 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 180 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 210 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 240 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 270 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 300 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 360 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 420 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 480 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 540 amino acids, and in some embodiments fewer than 575 amino acids.

hTERT

hTERT is a human telomerase reverse transcriptase that synthesizes a TTAGGG tag on the end of telomeres to prevent

cell death due to chromosomal shortening. Hyperproliferative cells with abnormally high expression of hTERT may be targeted by immunotherapy. Recent studies also support the abnormal expression of hTERT on hyperproliferative cells infected with HCV and HPV. Thus, immunotherapy for both HPV and HCV may be enhanced by targeting cells that express hTERT at abnormal levels.

Recent studies demonstrate that hTERT expression in dendritic cells transfected with hTERT genes can induce CD8+ cytotoxic T cells and elicit a CD4+ T cells in an antigen-specific fashion. Therefore, use of hTERT expression within antigen presenting cells (APCs) to delay senescence and sustain their capacity to present the antigen of choice is attractive in developing new methods of immunotherapy.

According to some embodiments of the invention, methods of inducing an immune response in individuals against an immunogen comprise administering to the individual the hTERT protein and functional fragments thereof or expressible coding sequences thereof in combination with an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes protein of the invention and/or a recombinant vaccine that encodes protein of the invention and/or a subunit vaccine that protein of the invention and/or a live attenuated vaccine and/or a killed vaccine.

In some embodiments of the invention, the vaccines of the invention include the SEQ ID NO:30 and a nucleic acid sequence or amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleic acid sequences thereof selected from the following group: SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:35, and any combination thereof. In some embodiments of the invention, the vaccines of the invention comprise SEQ ID NO:34 or SEQ ID NO:35. SEQ ID NO:34 comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes hTERT. SEQ ID NO:35 comprises the amino acid sequence for hTERT.

In some embodiments of the invention, the vaccines of the invention comprise SEQ ID NO:22 and SEQ ID NO:34 or SEQ ID NO: 35. Using nucleic acid sequences that encode hTERT and/or protein of hTERT in combination with the HPV immunogens enhance the cell-mediated immune response against HPV-infected cells.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:34 may comprise 30 or more nucleotides, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:34 may comprise 45 or more nucleotides, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:34 may comprise 60 or more nucleotides, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:34 may comprise 75 or more nucleotides, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:34 may comprise 90 or more nucleotides, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:34 may comprise 120 or more nucleotides, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:34 may comprise 150 or more nucleotides, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:34 may comprise 180 or more nucleotides, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:34 may comprise 210 or more nucleotides, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:34 may comprise 240 or more nucleotides, including preferably sequences that encode an immunodominant epitope. In some embodiments, fragments

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embodiments fewer than 210 amino acids in some embodiments fewer than 240 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 260 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 290 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 320 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 350 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 380 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 410 amino acids in some embodiments fewer than 440 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 470 amino acids in some embodiments fewer than 500 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 530 amino acids in some embodiments fewer than 560 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 590 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 620 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 650 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 680 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 710 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 740 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 770 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 800 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 830 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 860 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 890 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 920 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 950 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 980 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1010 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1040 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1070 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1200 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1230 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1260 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1290 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1320 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1350 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1380 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1410 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1440 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 1470 amino acids, and in some embodiments fewer than 1500 amino acids.

Influenza

According to some embodiments of the invention, methods of inducing an immune response in individuals against an immunogen comprise administering to the individual the Influenza strain H5N1 hemagglutinin (HA) protein and functional fragments thereof or expressible coding sequences thereof in combination with an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes protein of the invention and/or a recombinant vaccine that encodes protein of the invention and/or a subunit vaccine that protein of the invention and/or a live attenuated vaccine and/or a killed vaccine. In some embodiments, the influenza vaccine compositions and methods comprise the use of a nucleic acid sequence that encodes HA protein from Influenza virus species. In some embodiments, the Influenza vaccine compositions and method comprise the use of nucleic acid sequences that encode HA from Influenza viral strain H1N5 and nucleic acid sequences encoding Influenza proteins selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:38, SEQ ID NO:40, and SEQ ID NO:42. In some embodiments of the invention, the vaccines of the invention comprise SEQ ID NO:36 or SEQ ID NO:37. SEQ ID NO:36 comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes H1N5 HA of Influenza virus. SEQ ID NO:37 comprises the amino acid sequence for H1N5 HA of Influenza virus. In some embodiments of the invention, the vaccines of the invention comprise SEQ ID NO:38 or SEQ ID NO:39. SEQ ID NO:38 comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes Influenza H1N1 and H5N1 NA consensus sequences. SEQ ID NO:39 comprises the amino acid sequence for Influenza H1N1 and H5N1 NA consensus sequences. In some embodiments of the invention, the vaccines of the invention comprise SEQ ID NO:40 or SEQ

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ID NO:41. SEQ ID NO:40 comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes Influenza H1N1 and H5N1 M1 consensus sequences. SEQ ID NO:41 comprises the amino acid sequence for Influenza H1N1 and H5N1 M1 consensus sequences. In some embodiments of the invention, the vaccines of the invention comprise SEQ ID NO:42 or SEQ ID NO:43. SEQ ID NO:42 comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes Influenza H5N1 M2E-NP consensus sequence. SEQ ID NO:43 comprises the amino acid sequence for Influenza H5N1 M2E-NP consensus sequence. In some embodiments of the invention, the vaccines of the invention include the SEQ ID NO:36 and a sequence selected from the following group: SEQ ID NO:37, SEQ ID NO:38, SEQ ID NO:39, SEQ ID NO:40, SEQ ID NO:41, SEQ ID NO:42, SEQ ID NO:43, and any combination thereof. The consensus sequence for Influenza virus strain H5N1 HA includes the immunodominant epitope set forth in SEQ ID NO:36. The Influenza virus H5N1 HA amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:36 is SEQ ID NO:37. The consensus sequence for Influenza virus H1N1/H5N1 NA includes the immunodominant epitope set forth in SEQ ID NO:38. The Influenza virus strains H1N1/H5N1 NA amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:38 is SEQ ID NO:39. The consensus sequence for Influenza virus strains H1N1/H5N1 M1 includes the immunodominant epitope set forth in SEQ ID NO:40. The Influenza virus H1N1/H5N1 M1 amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:40 is SEQ ID NO:41. The consensus sequence for Influenza virus H5N1 M2E-NP includes the immunodominant epitope set forth in SEQ ID NO:42. The Influenza virus H5N1 M2E-NP amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:42 is SEQ ID NO:43. Vaccines of the present invention may include protein products encoded by the nucleic acid molecules defined above or any fragments of proteins.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 30 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 45 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 60 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 75 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 90 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 120 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 150 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 180 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 210 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 240 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 270 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 300 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 360 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 420 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 480 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 540 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 600 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 660 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 720 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 780 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 840 or more nucleotides. In some embodi-

ments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 900 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 960 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1020 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1080 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1140 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1200 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1260 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1320 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1380 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1440 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1500 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1560 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1620 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1680 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise 1740 or more nucleotides. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 do not comprise coding sequences for the IgE leader sequences. Fragments of SEQ ID NO:36 may comprise fewer than 60 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 75 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 90 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 120 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 150 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 180 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 210 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 240 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 270 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 300 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 360 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 420 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 480 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 540 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 600 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 660 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 720 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 780 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 840 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 900 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 960 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1020 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1080 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1140 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1200 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1260 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1320 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1380 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1440 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1500 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1560 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1620 nucleotides, in some embodiments fewer than 1680 nucleotides, and in some embodiments fewer than 1740 nucleotides.

Fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 15 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 30 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 45 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 60 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 75 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 90 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37

may comprise 105 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 120 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 150 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 180 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 210 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 240 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 270 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 300 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 360 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 420 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 480 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 540 or more amino acids. In some embodiments, fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise 565 or more amino acids. Fragments of SEQ ID NO:37 may comprise fewer than 30 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 45 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 60 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 75 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 90 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 120 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 150 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 180 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 210 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 240 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 270 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 300 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 360 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 420 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 480 amino acids, in some embodiments fewer than 540 amino acids, and in some embodiments fewer than 565 amino acids.

According to some embodiments of the invention, methods of inducing an immune response in individuals against an immunogen comprise administering to the individual the Influenza strain H1N1 and Influenza strain H5N1 NA protein and functional fragments thereof or expressible coding sequences thereof in combination with an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes protein of the invention and/or a recombinant vaccine that encodes protein of the invention and/or a subunit vaccine that protein of the invention and/or a live attenuated vaccine and/or a killed vaccine.

According to some embodiments of the invention, methods of inducing an immune response in individuals against an immunogen comprise administering to the individual the Influenza strain H1N1 and Influenza strain H5N1 M1 protein and functional fragments thereof or expressible coding sequences thereof in combination with an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes protein of the invention and/or a recombinant vaccine that encodes protein of the invention and/or a subunit vaccine that protein of the invention and/or a live attenuated vaccine and/or a killed vaccine.

According to some embodiments of the invention, methods of inducing an immune response in individuals against an immunogen comprise administering to the individual the Influenza strain H5N1 M2E-NP protein and functional fragments thereof or expressible coding sequences thereof in combination with an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes protein of the invention and/or a recombinant vaccine that encodes protein of the invention and/or a subunit vaccine that protein of the invention and/or a live attenuated vaccine and/or a killed vaccine.

Vaccines

The invention provides improved vaccines by providing proteins and genetic constructs that encode proteins with epitopes that make them particularly effective as immunogens against which immune responses can be induced. Accordingly, vaccines can be provided to induce a therapeutic or prophylactic immune response. In some embodiments, the means to deliver the immunogen is a DNA vaccine, a recombinant vaccine, a protein subunit vaccine, a composition comprising the immunogen, an attenuated vaccine or a killed vaccine. In some embodiments, the vaccine comprises a combination selected from the groups consisting of: one or more DNA vaccines, one or more recombinant vaccines, one or more protein subunit vaccines, one or more compositions comprising the immunogen, one or more attenuated vaccines and one or more killed vaccines.

According to some embodiments of the invention, a vaccine according to the invention is delivered to an individual to modulate the activity of the individual's immune system and thereby enhance the immune response. When a nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein is taken up by cells of the individual the nucleotide sequence is expressed in the cells and the protein are thereby delivered to the individual. Aspects of the invention provide methods of delivering the coding sequences of the protein on nucleic acid molecule such as plasmid, as part of recombinant vaccines and as part of attenuated vaccines, as isolated proteins or proteins part of a vector.

According to some aspects of the present invention, compositions and methods are provided which prophylactically and/or therapeutically immunize an individual

DNA vaccines are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,593,972, 5,739,118, 5,817,637, 5,830,876, 5,962,428, 5,981,505, 5,580,859, 5,703,055, 5,676,594, and the priority applications cited therein, which are each incorporated herein by reference. In addition to the delivery protocols described in those applications, alternative methods of delivering DNA are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,945,050 and 5,036,006, which are both incorporated herein by reference.

The present invention relates to improved attenuated live vaccines, improved killed vaccines and improved vaccines that use recombinant vectors to deliver foreign genes that encode antigens and well as subunit and glycoprotein vaccines. Examples of attenuated live vaccines, those using recombinant vectors to deliver foreign antigens, subunit vaccines and glycoprotein vaccines are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,510,245; 4,797,368; 4,722,848; 4,790,987; 4,920,209; 5,017,487; 5,077,044; 5,110,587; 5,112,749; 5,174,993; 5,223,424; 5,225,336; 5,240,703; 5,242,829; 5,294,441; 5,294,548; 5,310,668; 5,387,744; 5,389,368; 5,424,065; 5,451,499; 5,453,364; 5,462,734; 5,470,734; 5,474,935; 5,482,713; 5,591,439; 5,643,579; 5,650,309; 5,698,202; 5,955,088; 6,034,298; 6,042,836; 6,156,319 and 6,589,529, which are each incorporated herein by reference.

When taken up by a cell, the genetic construct(s) may remain present in the cell as a functioning extrachromosomal molecule and/or integrate into the cell's chromosomal DNA. DNA may be introduced into cells where it remains as separate genetic material in the form of a plasmid or plasmids. Alternatively, linear DNA that can integrate into the chromosome may be introduced into the cell. When introducing DNA into the cell, reagents that promote DNA integration into chromosomes may be added. DNA sequences that are useful to promote integration may also be included in the DNA molecule. Alternatively, RNA may be administered to the cell. It is also contemplated to provide the genetic construct as a linear minichromosome including a centromere, telomeres

and an origin of replication. Gene constructs may remain part of the genetic material in attenuated live microorganisms or recombinant microbial vectors which live in cells. Gene constructs may be part of genomes of recombinant viral vaccines where the genetic material either integrates into the chromosome of the cell or remains extrachromosomal. Genetic constructs include regulatory elements necessary for gene expression of a nucleic acid molecule. The elements include: a promoter, an initiation codon, a stop codon, and a polyadenylation signal. In addition, enhancers are often required for gene expression of the sequence that encodes the target protein or the immunomodulating protein. It is necessary that these elements be operable linked to the sequence that encodes the desired proteins and that the regulatory elements are operably in the individual to whom they are administered.

Initiation codons and stop codon are generally considered to be part of a nucleotide sequence that encodes the desired protein. However, it is necessary that these elements are functional in the individual to whom the gene construct is administered. The initiation and termination codons must be in frame with the coding sequence.

Promoters and polyadenylation signals used must be functional within the cells of the individual.

Examples of promoters useful to practice the present invention, especially in the production of a genetic vaccine for humans, include but are not limited to promoters from Simian Virus 40 (SV40), Mouse Mammary Tumor Virus (MMTV) promoter, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (MV) such as the BIV Long Terminal Repeat (LTR) promoter, Moloney virus, ALV, Cytomegalovirus (CMV) such as the CMV immediate early promoter, Epstein Barr Virus (EBV), Rous Sarcoma Virus (RSV) as well as promoters from human genes such as human Actin, human Myosin, human Hemoglobin, human muscle creatine and human metallothionein.

Examples of polyadenylation signals useful to practice the present invention, especially in the production of a genetic vaccine for humans, include but are not limited to SV40 polyadenylation signals and LTR polyadenylation signals. In particular, the SV40 polyadenylation signal that is in pCEP4 plasmid (Invitrogen, San Diego Calif.), referred to as the SV40 polyadenylation signal, is used.

In addition to the regulatory elements required for DNA expression, other elements may also be included in the DNA molecule. Such additional elements include enhancers. The enhancer may be selected from the group including but not limited to: human Actin, human Myosin, human Hemoglobin, human muscle creatine and viral enhancers such as those from CMV, RSV and EBV.

Genetic constructs can be provided with mammalian origin of replication in order to maintain the construct extrachromosomally and produce multiple copies of the construct in the cell. Plasmids pVAX1, pCEP4 and pREP4 from Invitrogen (San Diego, Calif.) contain the Epstein Barr virus origin of replication and nuclear antigen EBNA-1 coding region which produces high copy episomal replication without integration.

In some preferred embodiments related to immunization applications, nucleic acid molecule(s) are delivered which include nucleotide sequences that encode protein of the invention, and, additionally, genes for proteins which further enhance the immune response against such target proteins. Examples of such genes are those which encode other cytokines and lymphokines such as alpha-interferon, gamma-interferon, platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), TNF α , TNF β , GM-CSF, epidermal growth factor (EGF), IL-1, IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-12, IL-18, MHC, CD80, CD86 and IL-15 including IL-15 having the signal sequence deleted and optionally including the signal peptide from IgE. Other genes

which may be useful include those encoding: MCP-1, MIP-1 α , MIP-1 β , IL-8, RANTES, L-selectin, P-selectin, E-selectin, CD34, GlyCAM-1, MadCAM-1, LFA-1, VLA-1, Mac-1, p150.95, PECAM, ICAM-1, ICAM-2, ICAM-3, CD2, LFA-3, M-CSF, G-CSF, IL-4, mutant forms of IL-18, CD40, CD40L, vascular growth factor, IL-7, nerve growth factor, vascular endothelial growth factor, Fas, TNF receptor, Flt, Apo-1, p55, WSL-1, DR3, TRAMP, Apo-3, AIR, LARD, NGRF, DR4, DR5, KILLER, TRAIL-R2, TRICK2, DR6, Caspase ICE, Fos, c-jun, Sp-1, Ap-1, Ap-2, p38, p65Rel, MyD88, IRAK, TRAF6, I κ B, Inactive NIK, SAP K, SAP-1, INK, interferon response genes, NF κ B, Bax, TRAIL, TRAIL.rec, TRAIL.recDRC5, TRAIL-R3, TRAIL-R4, RANK, RANK LIGAND, Ox40, Ox40 LIGAND, NKG2D, MICA, MICB, NKG2A, NKG2B, NKG2C, NKG2E, NKG2F, TAP1, TAP2 and functional fragments thereof

An additional element may be added which serves as a target for cell destruction if it is desirable to eliminate cells receiving the genetic construct for any reason. A herpes thymidine kinase (tk) gene in an expressible form can be included in the genetic construct. The drug gancyclovir can be administered to the individual and that drug will cause the selective killing of any cell producing tk, thus, providing the means for the selective destruction of cells with the genetic construct.

In order to maximize protein production, regulatory sequences may be selected which are well suited for gene expression in the cells the construct is administered into. Moreover, codons may be selected which are most efficiently transcribed in the cell. One having ordinary skill in the art can produce DNA constructs that are functional in the cells.

In some embodiments, gene constructs may be provided in which the coding sequences for the proteins described herein are linked to IgE signal peptide. In some embodiments, proteins described herein are linked to IgE signal peptide.

In some embodiments for which protein is used, for example, one having ordinary skill in the art can, using well known techniques, produce and isolate proteins of the invention using well known techniques. In some embodiments for which protein is used, for example, one having ordinary skill in the art can, using well known techniques, insert DNA molecules that encode a protein of the invention into a commercially available expression vector for use in well known expression systems. For example, the commercially available plasmid pSE420 (Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif.) may be used for production of protein in *E. coli*. The commercially available plasmid pYES2 (Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif.) may, for example, be used for production in *S. cerevisiae* strains of yeast. The commercially available MAXBAC™ complete baculovirus expression system (Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif.) may, for example, be used for production in insect cells. The commercially available plasmid pcDNA 1 or pcDNA3 (Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif.) may, for example, be used for production in mammalian cells such as Chinese Hamster Ovary cells. One having ordinary skill in the art can use these commercial expression vectors and systems or others to produce protein by routine techniques and readily available starting materials. (See e.g., Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning a Laboratory Manual, Second Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Press (1989) which is incorporated herein by reference.) Thus, the desired proteins can be prepared in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic systems, resulting in a spectrum of processed forms of the protein.

One having ordinary skill in the art may use other commercially available expression vectors and systems or produce vectors using well known methods and readily available starting materials. Expression systems containing the requisite

control sequences, such as promoters and polyadenylation signals, and preferably enhancers are readily available and known in the art for a variety of hosts. See e.g., Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning a Laboratory Manual, Second Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Press (1989). Genetic constructs include the protein coding sequence operably linked to a promoter that is functional in the cell line into which the constructs are transfected. Examples of constitutive promoters include promoters from cytomegalovirus or SV40. Examples of inducible promoters include mouse mammary leukemia virus or metallothionein promoters. Those having ordinary skill in the art can readily produce genetic constructs useful for transfecting with cells with DNA that encodes protein of the invention from readily available starting materials. The expression vector including the DNA that encodes the protein is used to transform the compatible host which is then cultured and maintained under conditions wherein expression of the foreign DNA takes place.

The protein produced is recovered from the culture, either by lysing the cells or from the culture medium as appropriate and known to those in the art. One having ordinary skill in the art can, using well known techniques, isolate protein that is produced using such expression systems. The methods of purifying protein from natural sources using antibodies which specifically bind to a specific protein as described above may be equally applied to purifying protein produced by recombinant DNA methodology.

In addition to producing proteins by recombinant techniques, automated peptide synthesizers may also be employed to produce isolated, essentially pure protein. Such techniques are well known to those having ordinary skill in the art and are useful if derivatives which have substitutions not provided for in DNA-encoded protein production.

The nucleic acid molecules may be delivered using any of several well known technologies including DNA injection (also referred to as DNA vaccination), recombinant vectors such as recombinant adenovirus, recombinant adenovirus associated virus and recombinant vaccinia.

Routes of administration include, but are not limited to, intramuscular, intranasally, intraperitoneal, intradermal, subcutaneous, intravenous, intraarterially, intraocularly and oral as well as topically, transdermally, by inhalation or suppository or to mucosal tissue such as by lavage to vaginal, rectal, urethral, buccal and sublingual tissue. Preferred routes of administration include intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intradermal and subcutaneous injection. Genetic constructs may be administered by means including, but not limited to, traditional syringes, needleless injection devices, or "micro-projectile bombardment gone guns".

In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule is delivered to the cells in conjunction with administration of a polynucleotide function enhancer or a genetic vaccine facilitator agent. Polynucleotide function enhancers are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,593,972, 5,962,428 and International Application Serial Number PCT/US94/00899 filed Jan. 26, 1994, which are each incorporated herein by reference. Genetic vaccine facilitator agents are described in US. Serial Number 021,579 filed Apr. 1, 1994, which is incorporated herein by reference. The co-agents that are administered in conjunction with nucleic acid molecules may be administered as a mixture with the nucleic acid molecule or administered separately simultaneously, before or after administration of nucleic acid molecules. In addition, other agents which may function transfecting agents and/or replicating agents and/or inflammatory agents and which may be co-administered with a GVF include growth factors, cytokines and lymphokines such as α -interferon, gamma-interferon, GM-CSF, platelet derived

growth factor (PDGF), TNF, epidermal growth factor (EGF), IL-1, IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-10, IL-12 and IL-15 as well as fibroblast growth factor, surface active agents such as immune-stimulating complexes (ISCOMS), Freund's incomplete adjuvant, LPS analog including monophosphoryl Lipid A (WL), muramyl peptides, quinone analogs and vesicles such as squalene and squalene, and hyaluronic acid may also be used administered in conjunction with the genetic construct. In some embodiments, an immunomodulating protein may be used as a GVF. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule is provided in association with PLG to enhance delivery/uptake.

The pharmaceutical compositions according to the present invention comprise about 1 nanogram to about 2000 micrograms of DNA. In some preferred embodiments, pharmaceutical compositions according to the present invention comprise about 5 nanogram to about 1000 micrograms of DNA. In some preferred embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions contain about 10 nanograms to about 800 micrograms of DNA. In some preferred embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions contain about 0.1 to about 500 micrograms of DNA. In some preferred embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions contain about 1 to about 350 micrograms of DNA. In some preferred embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions contain about 25 to about 250 micrograms of DNA. In some preferred embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions contain about 100 to about 200 microgram DNA.

The pharmaceutical compositions according to the present invention are formulated according to the mode of administration to be used. In cases where pharmaceutical compositions are injectable pharmaceutical compositions, they are sterile, pyrogen free and particulate free. An isotonic formulation is preferably used. Generally, additives for isotonicity can include sodium chloride, dextrose, mannitol, sorbitol and lactose. In some cases, isotonic solutions such as phosphate buffered saline are preferred. Stabilizers include gelatin and albumin. In some embodiments, a vasoconstriction agent is added to the formulation.

According to some embodiments of the invention, methods of inducing immune responses are provided. The vaccine may be a protein based, live attenuated vaccine, a cell vaccine, a recombinant vaccine or a nucleic acid or DNA vaccine. In some embodiments, methods of inducing an immune response in individuals against an immunogen, including methods of inducing mucosal immune responses, comprise administering to the individual one or more of CTACK protein, TECK protein, MEC protein and functional fragments thereof or expressible coding sequences thereof in combination with an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes protein of the invention and/or a recombinant vaccine that encodes protein of the invention and/or a subunit vaccine that protein of the invention and/or a live attenuated vaccine and/or a killed vaccine. The one or more of CTACK protein, TECK protein, MEC protein and functional fragments thereof may be administered prior to, simultaneously with or after administration of the isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes an immunogen; and/or recombinant vaccine that encodes an immunogen and/or subunit vaccine that comprises an immunogen and/or live attenuated vaccine and/or killed vaccine. In some embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes one or more proteins of selected from the group consisting of CTACK, TECK, MEC and functional fragments thereof is administered to the individual.

Example 1

Materials and Methods

HIV-1 subtype B envelope sequences. To generate HIV-1 subtype B consensus envelope sequence, forty-two subtype B envelope gene sequences collected from eleven countries were selected from GenBank to avoid sampling bias. Each sequence represents a different patient. All sequences used are non-recombinant.

Multiple alignment. The alignment procedure applied in the phylogenetic study included the application of Clustal X (version 1.81) (Thompson, J. D., et al. 1997. The ClustalX windows interface: flexible strategies for multiple sequence alignment aided by quality analysis tools. *Nucleic Acids Research* 25:4876-4882). Pairwise alignment parameters were set to the dynamic "slow-accurate" programming, using 10 as the gap opening penalty and 0.1 as the gap extension penalty. Multiple alignment parameters included a gap extension penalty equal to 0.2.

Construction of HIV-1 subtype B envelope consensus sequence. The HIV-1 subtype B envelope consensus nucleotide sequence was obtained after performing multiple alignment and minor final manual adjustment. Deduced amino acid sequences were used to guide the introduction of alignment gaps so that they were inserted between codons. The consensus amino acid sequence was obtained by translating the consensus nucleotide sequence.

Phylogenetic tree. The neighbor-joining (NJ) method was employed for amino acid phylogenetic tree-building using the program PAUP*4.0b10 (Swofford, D. L. 1999. PAUP*4.0: phylogenetic analysis using parsimony (* and other methods), version 4.0b2a. Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, Mass.). Two additional sequences from subtype D (K03454 and AAA44873) and two sequences from subtype C (AAD12103 and AAD12112) were used as an outgroup for rooting (Kuiken, C., B. T. Korber, and R. W. Shafer. 2003. HIV sequence databases. *AIDS Rev.* 5:52-61).

Modifications of HIV-1 subtype B envelope consensus sequence. Several modifications were performed after obtaining HIV-1 subtype B consensus envelope sequence: highly variable V1 and V2 regions were shortened, V3 loop was designed for CCR5 utilization, the cytoplasmic tail region was removed from the C-terminal, a leader sequence and an upstream Kozak sequence were added to the N-terminal, codon optimization and RNA optimization was performed by using GeneOptimizer™ (GENEART, Germany).

Envelope Immunogens. The gene encoding modified HIV-1 subtype B early transmitter consensus envelope glycoprotein (EY2E1-B) was synthesized and sequence verified by GENEART. The synthesized EY2E1-B was digested with BamHI and NotI, cloned into the expression vector pVAX (Invitrogen) under the control of the cytomegalovirus immediate-early promoter and this construct was named as pEY2E1-B.

The primary subtype B immunogen (EK2P-B) was generated from a human codon biased, primary subtype B isolate 6101 gp140 envelope gene that was a gift of M. Sidhm (Wyeth). Basically, the optimized 6101 envelope gene was mutated by removing the native leader sequence and cytoplasmic tail. Then the IgE-leader sequence and Kozak sequence were introduced by designing forward and reverse specific-primers: Env-F: GTCGCTCCGCTAGCT-TGTGGGTCACAGTCTATTATGGGGTACC-3' (SEQ ID NO:13) Env-R: 5'-GGTCGGATCCTTACTCCAC-

CACTCTCCTTTTGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:14). The purified PCR product was cloned into pVAX plasmid vector, which was also linearized with EcoR1 and XbaI. This construct was named as pEK2P-B.

In vivo Expression and Reactivity of EY2E1-B with Monoclonal Antibodies. Human rhabdomyosarcoma (RD) cells (2x10⁶) were transfected in 60 mm dishes with 3 μ g of pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B plasmids using EUGENE 6 Transfection Reagent (Roche, Germany), respectively. Forty-eight hours after transfection, cells were washed three times with 1xPBS and lysed in 150 μ l of lysis buffer (Cell Signaling Technology). The total protein lysates (50 μ g) were fractionated on a SDS-PAGE gel, transferred to a PVDF membrane (Amersham). Immunoblot analyses were performed with an envelope-specific monoclonal antibody 2G12 (NIH AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program, Rockville, Md., USA) and a monoclonal anti-actin antibody (Sigma-Aldrich) and visualized with HRP-conjugated goat anti-human IgG (Sigma-Aldrich) using an ECLTM Western blot analysis system (Amersham). Actin was used as a loading control for Western Blot.

To detect the reactivity of EY2E1-B with monoclonal antibodies, the total protein lysates from transfection (100 μ g) were immunoprecipitated with 5 μ g envelope-specific monoclonal antibodies including 2G12, 4G10 and ID6 (NIH AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program, Rockville, Md., USA). The same amount of total protein lysates from cells transfected with empty vector pVAX was used as a negative control. The immunoprecipitated proteins were fractionated on a SDS-PAGE gel and detected by Western Blotting described as above.

Indirect Immunofluorescent Assay. An indirect immunofluorescent assay for confirming the expression of EY2E1-B and EK2P-B genes was performed. Human rhabdomyosarcoma (RD) cells were plated in tissue culture chambered slides (BD Biosciences), at a density to obtain 60-70% confluency the next day in complete DMEM medium with 10% FBS (GIBCO) and allow to adhere overnight. The next day cells were transfected with pEY2E1-B, pEK2P-B and the control plasmid pVAX (1 μ g/well) using FuGENE 6 Transfection Reagent (Roche) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Forty-eight hours after transfection, the cells were washed twice with cold 1xPBS and fixed on slides using methanol for 15 min. Upon removal of the residual solvents from the slides, the cells were incubated with anti-mouse HIV-1 env monoclonal F105 (NIH AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program, Rockville, Md., USA) for 90 min. The slides were then incubated with TRITC-conjugated secondary antibody (Sigma-Aldrich) for 45 min. 4', 6-Diamidodiphenylindole hydrochloride (Sigma-Aldrich) was added to the solution of secondary antibody to counter stain nuclei to show the nuclei of the total number of cells available in the given field. The slides were mounted with mounting medium containing antifading reagent (Molecular Probes). The images were analyzed using the Phase 3 Pro program for fluorescent microscopy (Media Cybernetics).

Envelope-specific Antibody determination The measurement of IgG antibodies specific for Envelope was performed by ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay) in both immunized and control mice. Nunc-Immuno™ Plates (Nalge Nunc International, Rochester, N.Y.) were coated with 1 μ g/ml of clade B recombinant HIV-1 IIIIB glycoprotein soluble gp160 (Immuno Diagnostics, MA), clade A/E primary envelope protein HIV-1 93TH975 gp120 and clade C primary envelope protein HIV-1 96ZM651 gp120 (NIH AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program, Rockville, Md., USA), respectively, and incubated overnight at room tem-

perature. After washing, plates were blocked with 3% BSA in PBST (1xPBS+0.05% Tween-20) for 1 h at 37° C. Then plates were washed again and incubated with the specific mouse sera, diluted with 3% BSA in PBST overnight at 4° C., followed by incubation with a 1/10,000 dilution of HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, Pa.) for 1 h at 37° C. The reaction was developed with the substrate TMB (3, 3', 5, 5'-tetramethylbenzidine) (Sigma-Aldrich). Reaction was stopped with 100 μ l of 2.5M sulfuric acid per well and the plates were read on the EL808 plate reader (Biotech Instrument Inc.) at OD of 450 nm.

Immunization of Mice Female 4-6-week-old BALB/c mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Me. The breeding pairs of transgenic B6.Cg-Tg (HLA-A/H2-D)2Enge/J mice were purchased from the Jackson Laboratory and bred by Dr. Michelle Kutzler in our lab. These transgenic mice express an interspecies hybrid class I MHC gene, AAD, which contains the alpha-1 and alpha-2 domains of the human HLA-A2.1 gene and the alpha-3 transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of the mouse H-2Dd gene, under the direction of the human HLA-A2.1 promoter. The mouse alpha-3 domain expression enhances the immune response in this system. Compared to unmodified HLA-A2.1, the chimeric HLA-A2.1/H2-Dd MHC Class I molecule mediated efficient positive selection of mouse T cells to provide a more complete T cell repertoire capable of recognizing peptides presented by HLA-A2.1 Class I molecules. The peptide epitopes presented and recognized by mouse T cells in the context of the HLA-A2.1 Class I molecule are the same as those presented in HLA-A2.1+ humans. The female 4-6-week-old transgenic mice were used for further study described below. Their care was in accordance with the guidelines of the National Institutes of Health and the University of Pennsylvania Institutional Care and Use Committee (IACUC). Each mouse was immunized intramuscularly with three times, each of 100 μ g of DNA at biweekly intervals. There are three mice in each group and the control group was vaccinated with pVAX DNA. Mice were sacrificed one week after the third immunization and the spleens were removed aseptically. The spleen cells were collected and resuspended in RBC lysis buffer to remove erythrocytes. After lysis, the splenocytes from the same group were pooled and resuspended in RPMI 1640 medium with 10% FBS. Cells were counted and prepared for analysis.

IFN- γ ELISpot Assay. High-Protein Binding IP 96 well Multiscreen™ plates (Millipore, Bedford, Mass., USA) were used. Plates were coated with mAb to mouse IFN- γ (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, Minn.) diluted in 1xPBS, overnight at 4° C. Plates were washed three times with PBS and then blocked for 2 h at room temperature with 1xPBS supplemented with 1% BSA and 5% sucrose. Mice Splenocytes were added in triplicates at an input cell number of 2x10⁵ cells per well resuspended in complete culture medium (RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% FBS and antibiotics). Six sets of peptides each containing 15 amino acid residues overlapping by 11 amino acids representing the entire protein consensus sequences of HIV-1 subtype B, subtype C, group M and the entire protein sequences of HIV-1 MN (a subtype B isolate), HIV-1 C.UY.01.TRA3011 and C.ZA.01.J54Ma (two subtype C isolates) envelope were obtained from NIH AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program. Each set of envelope peptides were pooled at a concentration of 2 μ g/ml/peptide into 4 pools as antigens for specific stimulation of the IFN- γ release. Concavalin A (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, Mo.), at 5 g/ml, and complete culture medium were used as positive and negative control, respectively. Plates were washed four times after a 24 h incubation at 37° C., in a 5% CO₂ atmosphere

incubator. Then, a biotinylated anti-mouse IFN- γ detection antibody was added, and plates were incubated overnight at 4° C. The plates were washed, and color development was followed according to the manufacturer's instructions (ELISPOT Blue Color Module, R&D Systems, Minneapolis, Minn.). Plates were air-dried and the spots were counted using an automated ELISPOT reader system (CTL Analyzers, Cleveland, Ohio) with the ImmunoSpot® software. The average number of spot forming cells (SFC) was adjusted to 1×10⁶ splenocytes for data display. The ELISpot assay was repeated three times in three separate experiments.

CD8+ T-cell depletion study. CD8 lymphocytes were depleted from splenocytes by using immune-magnetic beads coated with antibody to CD8 (DynaL Biotech Inc., Lake Success, N.Y.) following manufacturer's instructions. After depletion of CD8+ T-cells, IFN- γ ELISpot assay was performed as described above.

Epitope mapping study. In order to map the reactive epitopes, two sets of peptides containing 15 amino acid residues overlapping by 11 amino acids representing the entire envelope proteins of HIV-1 consensus subtype B and HIV-1 MN were pooled into 29 pools of 14-15 peptides per pool, respectively, and IFN- γ ELISpot assay was performed as described above. These different sets of 29 pooled stimulators were used in a matrix assay which facilitates epitope mapping.

Statistical Analysis. Student paired t-test was used for comparison of the cellular immune response between mice immunized with pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B. In this study, p<0.05 has been considered statistically significant.

Results

Construction and design of a novel subtype B early transmitter consensus-based envelope gene. The consensus sequence of HIV-1 subtype B was generated from 42 subtype B sequences retrieved from GenBank. As summarized in FIG. 1, several modifications were carried out after generating the consensus sequence. Briefly, to produce a CCR5-tropic version of HIV-1 envelope that mimicked mucosally transmitted viruses, six important amino acids in the V3 loop were designed according to the sequences of early transmitter isolates. Further, ten amino acids in V1 loop and one amino acid in V2 loop was also deleted from the consensus sequence. A highly efficient leader sequence was fused in frame upstream of the start codon to facilitate the expression. The transmembrane domain was kept intact to facilitate surface expression and the cleavage site was kept intact to obtain proper folding and host proteinase cleavage of the envelope protein. The cytoplasmic tail was removed to prevent envelope recycling and to promote more stable and higher surface expression (Berlioz-Torrent, C., et al, 1999. Interactions of the cytoplasmic domains of human and simian retroviral transmembrane

al. 2001. Identification of two sequences in the cytoplasmic tail of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 envelope glycoprotein that inhibit cell surface expression. *J. Virol.* 75:5263-5276). Furthermore, in order to have a higher level of expression, the codon usage of this gene was adapted to the codon bias of *Homo Sapiens* genes (Andre, S., et al. B. 1998. Increased immune response elicited by DNA vaccination with a synthetic gp120 sequence with optimized codon usage. *J Virol* 72:1497-503; Deml, L., et al. 2001. Multiple effects of codon usage optimization on expression and immunogenicity of DNA candidate vaccines encoding the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gag protein. *J. Virol.* 75:10991-11001). In addition, RNA optimization (Schneider, R., et al. 1997. Inactivation of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 inhibitory elements allows Rev-independent expression of Gag and Gag/protease and particle formation. *J. Virol.* 71:4892-4903) was also performed: regions of very high (>80%) or very low (<30%) GC content and the cis-acting sequence motifs such as internal TATA boxes, chi-sites and ribosomal entry sites were avoided. The synthetic engineered EY2E1-B gene was constructed and was 2734 bp in length. The EY2E1-B gene was subcloned into pVAX at the BamHI and NotI sites for further study.

Phylogenetic analysis. To assess the distribution of the distance from a randomly sampled envelope subtype B sequence to the EY2E1-B sequence, a phylogenetic analysis was performed. As shown in FIG. 2, there was an observed relative closeness of the EY2E1-B sequence to all sampled sequences. The EY2E1-B sequence, when compared with the primary isolate EK2P-B sequence, has comparable distributions of similarity scores (Table 1). The average percent similarity score for EY2E1-B was 85.7%, while it was 79.4% for EK2P-B.

TABLE 1

Table 1. The average and range of percent similarity scores between potential envelope vaccine candidates and an alignment of subtype B envelope sequences.

	Average percent similarity scores	Range of percent similarity scores
EY2E1-B	85.7	92.1-79.6
EK2P-B	79.4	86.3-73.9

In Vivo Expression and Antigenic Determination of EY2E1-B. In order to test the in vivo expression of pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B, RD cells were transfected with these plasmids as described in Materials and Methods section. Total proteins were extracted from cell lysates after transfection and immunoblotted with the envelope-specific monoclonal antibody 2G12 mentioned in Materials and Methods section to detect the expression of pEY2E1-B. Western blot results indicated that these two constructs expressed envelope protein (FIG. 3A). The envelope protein detected was about 120 KD. Table 2 shows a comparison of pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B.

TABLE 2

	Consensus/Primary	Early transmitter	Codon-optimized	RNA-optimized	IgELS	Cytoplasmic tail
EY2E1-B	Consensus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
EK2P-B	Primary	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

proteins with components of the clathrin adaptor complexes modulate intracellular and cell surface expression of envelope glycoproteins. *J. Virol.* 73:1350-1359; Bultmann, A., et

To determine the antigenic epitopes, the expressed envelope proteins from the RD cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with three different gp120-specific antibodies 2G12,

4G10 and ID6. Following the immunoprecipitation, Western Blotting was performed to detect the immunoprecipitated proteins. Our results showed that the synthetic immunogen could bind to antibodies 2G12 and ID6, but not 4G10. Since antibody 2G12 neutralizes a broad variety of primary isolates and reacts with a conformational and carbohydrate-dependent gp120 epitope, and antibody ID6 binds to gp120 and gp160 and is directed against the first 204 aa of gp120, our results suggested that the synthetic engineered immunogen EY2E1-B might be able to fold into a relatively native conformation and preserve some native antigenic epitopes. Furthermore, since the antibody 4G 10 is a HIV-1 LAI/BRU V3 monoclonal antibody that recognizes LAI gp160, a T-cell line adapted strain, our data also suggested that this synthetic envelope would not utilize the coreceptor CXCR4.

To further confirm the expression and determine the antigenic epitopes, an indirect immunofluorescent assay was performed using transfected RD cells. High specific expression was observed under fluorescent microscope in the pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B transfected cells. The HIV-1 env monoclonal F105 that reacts with a discontinuous, or conformational, gp120 epitope was used in the assay. As indicated in FIG. 3B, the transfected cells expressing Env proteins showed the typical rhodamine fluorescence, again suggesting the synthetic protein expressed and had a relatively native conformation. As a control, the expression was not detected in pVAX transfected RD cells.

Induction of humoral response. To determine whether the synthetic immunogen could elicit higher-titer envelope-specific antibody response, sera were collected from BalB/C mice immunized pVAX, pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B and ELISA was performed. As shown in FIG. 4A, we observed the relatively higher level of clade B envelope-specific antibody responses with sera collected from pEY2E1-B immunized mice compared to these in pEK2P-B immunized mice. In contrast, the vector alone mice didn't develop specific antibody responses. However, there were not any detectable antibody responses against clade A/E and clade C proteins in both pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B injected mice (FIGS. 4B and 4C), indicating that although the synthetic consensus-based immunogen has a relatively native conformation and preserve native antigenic epitopes, it may not be able to induce broad cross-clade antibody immune responses.

Strong and broad cellular immune responses measured by ELISpot. The BalB/C mice were immunized with pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B and ELISpot analysis was performed to determine the number of antigen-specific IFN- γ secreting cells in response to four pools of peptides from HIV-1 consensus subtype B protein (FIG. 5A). The magnitude of the response as measured by the number of spot forming units (SFU) per million cells ranged from 27.5 to 520 in pEY2E1-B vaccinated mice. In comparison, splenocytes from pEK2P-B vaccinated mice only showed the range of spots from 2 to 237.5 ($p < 0.05$). The additive frequency of SFU/per million splenocytes for all four pools in pEY2E1-B immunized mice was 1976.25+260, while the number of SFU/per million cells in pEK2P-B immunized mice was 519+45. Cells from mice immunized with pVAX vector were used as a negative control, showing only 60+5 SFU/per million splenocytes for consensus envelope B peptides pools ($p < 0.05$). We observed similar results in three separate studies. Therefore, the pEY2E1-B construct is up to four times more potent in driving cell-mediated immune responses. We also determined whether CD8+ lymphocytes were responsible for the IFN- γ secretion detected in BalB/C mice immunized with pEY2E1-B. As shown in FIG. 5B, the number of SFU/per million cells was reduced to 127.5+11 after CD8+ depletion, indicating

that there was about 90% of decrease in the frequencies of IFN- γ producing cells observed by CD8+ T-cell depleted ELISpot. The IFN- γ production induced by pEY2E1-B is mediated mainly by CD8+ T-cells.

In addition, in order to model human T cell immune responses to HLA-A2 presented antigens and identify those antigens, we performed the same ELISpot assay mentioned above using transgenic HLA-A2.1/H2-Dd mice. As shown in FIG. 5C, the additive frequency of SFU/per million splenocytes for all four pools in pEY2E1-B immunized transgenic mice was 2362+257, while the number of SFU/per million cells in pEK2P-B immunized transgenic mice was only 493+57. These results indicated that the pEY2E1-B construct is up to four times more potent in driving cell-mediated immune responses in the transgenic mice. The ELISpot data after CD8 depletion suggested that the IFN- γ production induced by pEY2E1-B is primarily mediated by CD8+ T-cells (FIG. 5D).

Moreover, we were interested in further detailing the cellular immune responses that were observed in the ELISpot assay. Accordingly, an additional set of ELISpot assay was performed against libraries of peptides spanning the consensus subtype B envelope protein. A complete set of 15-mer peptides overlapped by 11 amino acids, which comprise the subtype B consensus envelope protein, was used to perform this mapping study. The study illustrated that there was no clear dominant epitope induced by the synthetic envelope. However, IFN- γ ELISpot analysis of splenocytes derived from the pEY2E1-B-vaccinated BalB/C mice revealed that there were 18 pools out of 29 pools showing more than 50 spots, while there were only 6 pools in pEK2P-B vaccinated BalB/C mice (FIG. 5E). These results illustrated that there is a significant increase in the breadth and magnitude of cellular immune responses induced by the EY2E1-B immunogen.

Strong cross-reactive cellular immune responses induced by pEY2E1-B. To determine whether the EY2E1-B immunogen could induce broad and cross-reactive cellular immune responses, IFN- γ ELISpot was performed both in BalB/C and HLA-A2 transgenic mice using HIV-1 group M, consensus subtype C, HIV-1 MN (subtype B isolate), HIV-1 C.UY.01.TRA3011 and C.ZA.01.J54Ma (two subtype C isolates) envelope peptides. These assays will further determine if the results observed in FIGS. 5A, C and E alone are related to the peptide targets or actually due to the increase in immune breadth. As shown in FIG. 6A, the additive number of SFU/per million splenocytes against four pools of HIV-1 MN envelope peptides in pEY2E1-B vaccinated BalB/C mice was 1855+215.8, which was about two times more than those in pEK2P-B immunized BalB/C mice (SFU/per million splenocytes was 700+168.2), indicating that pEY2E1-B had stronger cross reactivity than pEK2P-B within subtype B. The numbers of IFN- γ spots in response to stimulation with four HIV group M (FIG. 6B) and subtype C (FIG. 6C) consensus envelope peptides pools in pEY2E1-B immunized BalB/C mice were 1150+191.3 and 715+116.1, respectively. Compared to the numbers of spots against group M and subtype C peptides which were 635+152.3 and 345+82.3 in pEK2P-B vaccinated BalB/C mice, these data illustrate that the cross-clade immune responses elicited by pEY2E1-B is approximately 45% stronger than those induced by pEK2P-B in BalB/C mice.

Importantly, we observed much stronger cross reactive cellular immune responses induced by pEY2E1-B in transgenic mice (FIG. 6F-J). The additive number of SFU/per million splenocytes against four pools of HIV-1 MN envelope peptides in pEY2E1-B vaccinated transgenic mice was 1087+153, which was about three times more than those in pEK2P-B immunized HLA-A2 mice (SFU/per million sple-

nocytes was 316+63) (FIG. 6F), indicating that pEY2E1-B could also elicit stronger cross reactivity than pEK2P-B within subtype B in transgenic mice. The numbers of IFN- γ spots in response to stimulation with four HIV group M (FIG. 6G) and subtype C (FIG. 6H) consensus envelope peptides pools in pEY2E1-B immunized transgenic mice were 2116+216 and 893+154, respectively. Compared to the numbers of spots against group M and subtype C peptides which were 473+50 and 266+55 in pEK2P-B vaccinated transgenic mice, these data indicated that the cross-clade immune responses elicited by pEY2E1-B is about three to four times stronger than those induced by pEK2P-B in transgenic mice. Moreover, two subtype C isolate peptide sets that should serve as a stringent control for evaluating breadth and cross-reactivity achieved by other peptide sets were used to further determine the cross-clade C immune responses. Although there were not too many differences of cross reactivity against these two subtype C isolate sets elicited by pEY2E1-B and pEK2P-B in BalB/C mice (FIGS. 6D and E), the cross-clade reactivity against these two subtype C isolate sets induced by pEY2E1-B is about three times stronger than those induced by pEK2P-B (FIGS. 6I and J). The numbers of spots against C.ZA.01.J54Ma and C.UY.01.TRA3011 peptides were 1080+206 and 890+150 in pEY2E1-B vaccinated transgenic mice, while the numbers were only 305+38 and 310+62 in pEK2P-B vaccinated transgenic mice.

Finally, we determined whether there was also an increase in the breadth of cross-reactive cellular immune responses against subtype specific targets induced by the EY2E1-B immunogen by detailing the cellular immune responses against HIV-1 MN observed above both in BalB/C and HLA-A2 transgenic mice. An epitope mapping assay was performed against the library of peptides spanning the subtype B MN envelope protein. The results suggested that there was no clear dominant epitope induced by the synthetic envelope in both mouse strains. However, IFN- γ ELISpot analysis of splenocytes derived from the pEY2E1-B-vaccinated BalB/C mice revealed that there were 14 pools out of 29 pools showing more than 50 spots, while there were only 9 pools in pEK2P-B vaccinated BalB/C mice (FIG. 7A). Similarly, in transgenic mice, there were 18 pools out of 29 pools showing more than 50 spots in pEY2E1-B immunized transgenic mice, while there were only 6 pools in pEK2P-B vaccinated transgenic mice (FIG. 7B). These data indicated that there is a significant increase in the breadth and magnitude of cross reactive cellular immune responses induced by the EY2E1-B immunogen both in BalB/C and HLA-A2 transgenic mice.

Discussion

Worldwide HIV-1 DNA vaccine efforts have been guided by the principle that HIV-specific T-cell responses may provide some contribution to protection from infection or control of replication post-infection. DNA vaccines can impact viral replication although in general they are not as potent in immune induction as attenuated live viral vectors (Almond, N., et al. 1995. Protection by attenuated simian immunodeficiency virus in macaques against challenge with virus-infected cells. *Lancet* 345:1342-1344; Berman, P. W., et al. 1996. Protection of MN-rgp120-immunized chimpanzees from heterologous infection with a primary isolate of human immunodeficiency virus type 1. *J Infect Dis* 173:52-9; Boyer, J., et al. 1997. Protection of chimpanzees from high-dose heterologous HIV-1 challenge by DNA vaccination. *Nat Med* 3:526-532; Daniel, M. C., et al. 1992. Protective effects of a live attenuated SIV vaccine with a deletion in the nef gene. *Science* 258:1938-1941). Strategies aimed at improving the breadth and magnitude of the cellular immune responses are therefore important. The present invention provides a novel

antigen using several features of immunogens that have been reported in the literature as separate approaches, but have not been previously assembled together in one vaccine modality. As proof of concept, a synthetic engineered consensus-based envelope immunogen was developed and compared with an optimized primary sequence immunogen for induction of cell-mediated immune responses. Expression data showed that this engineered new envelope gene could be efficiently expressed in mammalian cell lines although the expression levels of these two immunogens were very similar (FIG. 3A). We observed in the immunogenicity studies that the cellular immune responses induced by this functional immunogen exhibited increased diversity and magnitude compared to the primary envelope vaccine. Epitope mapping data obtained in both BalB/C and HLA-A2 transgenic mice demonstrated that this diversity and magnitude improvement was maintained across these haplotypes. To further confirm this finding, we also developed a consensus-based subtype C envelope immunogen and compared it with a primary subtype C immunogen, again the synthetic consensus-based subtype C envelope immunogen exhibited enhanced diversity and magnitude of cellular immune responses compared to the primary C immunogen (unpublished data).

From the point of view of vaccine design strategy, sequence homology between the vaccine candidate and the infecting or challenging virus may be an important consideration. An effective approach to minimize the degree of sequence dissimilarity between a vaccine strain and contemporary circulating viruses is to create artificial sequences that are "central" to these viruses. One strategy to design such a sequence is to use a consensus sequence derived from the most common amino acid in every position in an alignment. In this study, we developed a consensus-based subtype B envelope vaccine and thought this synthetic immunogen would have higher cross reactivity. Our results did show that there was a diversity of cellular immune responses induced by the pEY2E1-B vaccine. Peptide mapping results in both Balb/c and transgenic mice as well indicated that the EY2E1-B immunogen broadened the immune responses. Moreover, the results of cross-reactive cellular immune responses study indicated that pEY2E1-B could elicit significantly stronger and broader cross-reactive cellular immune responses. Therefore, the artificial consensus envelope immunogens contain more conserved epitopes than found in any individual natural isolate and they induce broader cross-clade CTL responses.

A consensus sequence theoretically has advantages and disadvantages. Since a consensus sequence is generated based on contemporary isolates, it may be genetically closer to current circulating viral strains than any given natural virus isolate. However, since global sequencing is generally conducted with viruses sampled during chronic infections instead of viruses sampled during acute infection, developing a consensus vaccine response on epitopes that for the most part have escaped may be a disadvantage. To minimize this disadvantage, one useful strategy for vaccine design would be to take early transmitter sequences into account. Envelope proteins are among the most difficult HIV proteins to construct artificially because the hypervariable regions in HIV-1 envelope gene evolve by rapid insertion and deletion and not by point mutation. The difference of hypervariable regions in length makes it hard to generate the consensus sequences of these regions. Recently, Gao et al. (Gao, F., E et al. 2005. Antigenicity and immunogenicity of a synthetic human immunodeficiency virus type I group m consensus envelope glycoprotein. *J Virol* 79:1154-63) generated a group M consensus envelope sequence, however, the nonconsensus

sequences from corresponding regions of a CRF08 BC recombinant strain were used in these variable regions. Studies have indicated that subtype C viruses encoding envelope glycoproteins with shorter V1, V2 and V4 regions are transmitted in recipients with a frequency significantly greater than would be expected by chance. The subtype A envelope sequences from early infection also had significant shorter V1 and V2 loop sequences and fewer potential N-linked glycosylation sites (Chohan, B., D. et al. 2005. Selection for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 envelope glycosylation variants with shorter V1-V2 loop sequences occurs during transmission of certain genetic subtypes and may impact viral RNA levels. *J. Virol.* 79:6528-6531). In contrast, recently transmitted subtype B variants didn't have shorter V1 and V2 loops. However, it may be important to note the subtype B infection cases were primarily the result of homosexual transmission or drug injection use. Moreover, studies have suggested that a possible functional consequence of having a compact V1, V2 region is to increase exposure of the CD4 binding domain, and then to enhance susceptibility to neutralization (Edwards, T. G., et al. 2001. Relationships between CD4 independence, neutralization sensitivity, and exposure of a CD4-induced epitope in a Human Immunodeficiency Virus type 1 envelope protein. *J. Virol.* 75:5230-5239; Kolchinsky, P., et al. 2001. Increased neutralization sensitivity of CD4-independent Human Immunodeficiency Virus variants. *J. Virol.* 75:2041-2050; Pickora, C., et al. 2005. Identification of two N-linked glycosylation sites within the core of the Simian Immunodeficiency virus glycoprotein whose removal enhances sensitivity to soluble CD4. *J. Virol.* 79:12575-12583; Puffer, B. A., et al. 2002. CD4 independent of Simian Immunodeficiency Virus Envs is associated with macrophage tropism, neutralization sensitivity, and attenuated pathogenicity. *J. Virol.* 76:2595-2605). We shortened the V1 and V2 regions when we generated the subtype B consensus sequence.

The early phase of HIV-1 infection is dominated by non-syncytium-inducing (NSI) viruses, which replicate slowly and use CCR5 as their main coreceptor. Syncytium-inducing (SI) viruses, which emerge in about 50% of infected individuals preceding an accelerated CD4 cell decline and progressive clinical course of infection, use CXCR4 as the main coreceptor. A differential coreceptor usage of HIV variants has been demonstrated for all subtypes. Subtype C viruses appear to be different from most other subtypes because an underrepresentation of CXCR4 using HIV variants in subtype C has frequently been reported. Therefore, CCR5 utilization should be a very crucial consideration for a vaccine design. Previous reports showed that the V3 region of gp120 plays an important role in coreceptor utilization. Six residues in V3 loop has been identified to be critical for CCR5 interaction: arginine307, lysine314, isoleucine316, arginine322, phenylalanine324 and alanine337. However, based on the sequences of subtype C early transmitters, the residue at position 322 should be glutamine instead of arginine. In summary, based on the previous studies showing residues important for CCR5 utilization and the sequences of early transmitters, we designed the subtype B consensus envelope immunogen that could drive immune responses that may in theory target CCR5 coreceptor

To maximize potential cross-reactivity, a HIV-1 group M consensus envelope sequence has been created. However, it is possible that subtype-specific envelope consensus vaccines may represent a compromise for the overall sequence similarity of the vaccine antigen relative to circulating viruses at least at the level of cellular immune responses. Studies have shown that there were high rates of selection identified in

different regions of subtype B and C envelope proteins. This may be caused by different immune pressure on different regions of the envelope protein in subtype B and C. Therefore, there may be advantages in using a subtype-specific envelope vaccine, as the immune responses to the vaccine and the circulating virus would share antigenic domains. More experiments comparing group M and subtype-specific envelope vaccines are needed to further clarify this issue.

Another important concern about using a consensus sequence is that its sequence may associate polymorphisms in combinations not found in any natural virus, thus potentially resulting in improper protein conformations. Previous studies has indicated that a group M consensus immunogen could fold into native conformation, preserve envelope antigenic epitopes and elicit weak neutralizing antibody response. Based on the facts that the synthetic protein could bind to antibodies 2G12, ID6 and F105, we think that the pEY2E1-B may have somewhat native structural confirmations. Importantly, our data also demonstrated that EY2E1-B immunogen could induce a higher-titer subtype B envelope-specific antibody, indicating this synthetic immunogen may preserve more Class II epitopes as well. More studies in this area will be important.

With the generation of new HIV-1 vaccine strategies, there is also an increasing demand to predict the efficacy of these vaccines in human using preclinical models. In our study, HLA-A2 transgenic mice were used to study the cellular immune responses elicited by the synthetic immunogen. Studies have shown that this transgenic strain is an important preclinical model for design and testing of vaccines for infectious diseases involving optimal stimulation of human CD8+ cytolytic T cells. In this model the results indicated that EY2E1-B could elicit much broader and stronger cellular immune responses compared to EK2P-B, suggesting that this new vaccine may have more potential to induce HLA-A2-restricted cellular responses. Further study of this immunogen in non-human primates are being planned.

Taken together, our results suggest that EY2E1-B could serve as an immunogen that increases both the magnitude and breadth of CTL responses as a DNA vaccine cassette. In more general terms, this construct may be useful in other platforms for induction of stronger and broader cellular immune responses against HIV strains in non-DNA vector approaches.

Example 2

Development of a Novel Engineered HIV-1 Clade C Envelope DNA Vaccine that Enhances Diversity and Breadth of the Elicited Cellular Immune Response

Strong HIV-1 specific CTL responses have an important role in managing viral load during acute and asymptomatic infection. However, recent studies on consensus immunogens have not been able to noticeably demonstrate improved cellular immune responses. Here we test a novel engineered Clade C consensus-based envelope immunogen for improved cellular immune response. The novel vaccine (pEY3E1-C) was created from the HIV-1 Clade C consensus envelope sequence. Several modifications were performed including shortening the highly variable V1 and V2 regions based on early transmitter sequence, retention of the V3 loop for CCR5 utilization, removal of the cytoplasmic tail region from the C-terminus to prevent envelope recycling, and retention of the cleavage site and TMD for proper folding. Also, an IgE leader sequence was added to the N-terminus. This consensus DNA vaccine was also RNA optimized and codon optimized. The

cellular immune response was studied in Balb/C mice via ELISpot and epitope mapping assays. When studied as a DNA vaccine, compared to pEK3P-C (derived from a primary isolate of Clade C env), our construct (pEY3E1-C) was more effective at driving a cellular immune response. pEY3E1-C elicited a cellular immune response greater in magnitude than pEK3P-C when stimulated by Consensus Clade C peptides. Additionally, the consensus immunogen elicited an increase in the magnitude of the cellular immune response when stimulated by two other sets of primary isolate peptides also from Clade C. In addition to augmented magnitude, enhanced breadth of the CTL response was supported by the pEY3E1-C's ability to induce at least 15 out of 29 strongly reactive peptide pools (having more than 50 spots/per million splenocytes), while pEK3P-C only induced 3 out of 29 pools and 9 out of 29 pools with strong reactivity in response to two primary isolate peptide sets, which were selected for their uniqueness and ability to serve as a stringent control for evaluating breadth. Furthermore, pEY3E1-C elicited a stronger Cross-Clade cellular immune response when stimulated with Clade B peptides. The consensus immunogen pEY3E1-C enhances both the magnitude and breadth of CTL responses as a DNA vaccine cassette, suggesting that the potential for consensus immunogens to serve as a component antigen in a HIV vaccine cocktail merits further examination.

With wide genetic diversity, rapid mutation, and recombination of the existing strains, the difficulty of generating an effective vaccine is tremendous. A candidate DNA vaccine derived from an individual isolate may not be able to elicit the cross-reactivity necessary for protection against the diverse circulating strains of HIV-1.

Additionally, it has been reported that DNA vaccines expressing the HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein are not very immunogenic.

We have used a multiphase strategy to increase the potency of the CTL response elicited by the DNA vaccine to possibly provide protection against circulating strains of the virus.

Recent studies have shown that a consensus immunogen may overcome the diversity obstacle created by the rapidly evolving HIV-1 virus.

Derdeyn et al. found that a shorter V1-V4 region is characteristic of early transmitting subtype C virus and our construct has been designed to carry this feature which might be useful in producing a immune response resulting from early transmitted viruses.

Furthermore, the expression levels of our DNA vaccine have been enhanced by codon optimization, RNA optimization, and the addition of an immunoglobulin leader sequence.

HIV-1 specific CTL responses have been shown to be important in controlling viral load during acute and asymptomatic infection and the development of AIDS, thus the following data focuses on the CTL responses elicited by our novel immunogen.

FIG. 13 depicts the immunogen design for development of a novel engineered HIV-1 clade C Envelope DNA Vaccine that enhances diversity and breadth of the elicited cellular immune responses.

FIG. 14 shows phylogenetic Relationships: Thirty-Six HIV-1 subtype C envelope sequences, EY3E1-C, EK3P-C, two subtype B, one subtype A and one subtype D sequences (outgroup) were included in the phylogenetic analysis. The subtype C envelope sequences representing a broad sample of diversity were from 12 countries.

Table 3 shows the average and range of percent similarity scores between potential envelope vaccine candidates and an alignment of subtype C envelope sequences.

TABLE 3

	Average % Similarity Scores	Range of % Similarity Scores
pEY3E1-C	85.3	82.7-93.1
pEK3P-C	87.4	83.6-90.2

Three groups of three Balb/C mice were immunized with 100 µg of DNA 3 times with two weeks between immunizations. On the seventh week, spleens were harvested for cellular studies.

As shown in FIG. 15 (FIG. 15A and FIG. 15B), strong cellular response elicited by pEY3E1-C.

FIG. 16 shows strong and broad cellular responses elicited by pEY3E1-C. When stimulated with 29 pools of Consensus C env peptides: pEY3E1-C vaccinated mice elicited more than 50 spots/million splenocytes from 23 pools; pEK3P-C vaccinated mice elicited more than 50 spots/million splenocytes from 2 pools.

FIG. 17 FIG. (17A through 17D) show strong cross-reactive cellular responses elicited by pEY3E1-C within the same clade.

FIG. 18 (FIG. 18A and 18B) show strong and broad cross-reactive cellular responses elicited by pEY3E1-C. FIG. 18A shows data from subtype C (Uruguay) env-Specific IFN-γ ELISpot. When stimulated with 29 pools of Clade C (Uruguay) env peptides: pEY3E1-C vaccinated mice elicited more than 50 spots/million splenocytes from 12 pools; pEK3P-C vaccinated mice elicited more than 50 spots/million splenocytes from 3 pools. FIG. 18B shows data from Subtype C (S. Africa) env-Specific IFN-γ ELISpot. When stimulated with 29 pools of Clade C (S. Africa) env peptides: pEY3E1-C vaccinated mice elicited more than 50 spots/million splenocytes from 13 pools; pEK3P-C vaccinated mice elicited more than 50 spots/million splenocytes from 5 pools.

FIG. 19 (FIG. 19A through 19F) show strong cross-reactive cellular responses elicited by pEY3E1-C between clades.

There is a significant increase in the breath and magnitude of cellular immune responses induced by the EOC immunogen. Broader cross-clade reactivity appears as an additional benefit of this immunogen.

Example 3

Efficacy of a Novel Engineered HPV-16 DNA Vaccine Encoding a E6/E7 Fusion Protein

The immunogen has been designed to be expressed as a polyprotein whereby E6 and E7 sequences are separated by a proteolytic cleavage site. The polyprotein is also expressed with an IgE leader sequence. The polyprotein design includes deletions or mutations in the E6 sequence which are important for p53 binding and degradation and mutations in Rb binding site on the E7 protein. FIG. 23 provides an illustration of the immunogen design.

Coding sequences encoding the polyprotein were inserted into the vector pVAX to produce plasmid p1667 FIG. 24 shows maps of pVax and p1667.

TC1 tumor cells were immortalized with HPV-16 E7 and transformed with the c-Ha-ras oncogene. These cells express low levels of E7 and are very tumorigenic.

In the immunogenicity study in mice, 3 mice/per group of C57BL/6 mice were administered 100 µg DNA/per mouse. Groups included 1) control which were administered pVAX-control vector and 2) test which were administered p1667.

Mice were vaccinated on days 0, 14 and 28. On day 35, mice were sacrificed and ELISPOT was performed (Focus on CMI).

The data for cellular immune responses induced by the DNA Immunogen p1667 is shown on FIG. 25. HPV16 consensus E6 and E7 peptides (37, 15-mers overlapping by 9 aa) were used in two pools—pool 1: 18 peptides; pool 2: 19 peptides. FIG. 25A and FIG. 25C show data from total splenocytes. FIG. 25B and 25D show data from samples with CDS depletion.

FIG. 26 shows results of immunodominant epitope mapping. Two sequences are noted.

In prophylactic experiments in mice, 5 mice/per group of C57BL6 mice were administered 100 µg DNA/per mouse. Groups included 1) naïve (PBS injected), 2) control which were administered pVAX-control vector and 3) test which were administered p1667. Mice were vaccinated on days 0, 14 and 28. On day 35, mice were challenged with TC-1 cells and thereafter tumor size measurements were made. Results are shown in FIG. 27. Data from a group in which TL-15 construct was co-administered is also shown.

In tumor regression experiments in mice, 5 mice/per group of C57BL6 mice were administered 100 µg DNA/per mouse. Groups included 1) naïve (PBS injected), 2) control which were administered pVAX-control vector and 3) test which were administered p1667. Mice were challenged with 5×10⁴ TC-1 cells at Day 0. Mice were administered DNA vaccine on days 3, 10 and 17. Tumors were measured starting at day 8. Results are shown in FIG. 28. Data from a group in which IL-15 construct was co-administered is also shown.

The level of E7 Tetramer positive lymphocytes in spleens was determined. FIG. 29 shows the data as the percent E7 Tetramer positive lymphocytes. DNA vaccine p1667 induces the activation of E7-specific CD8⁺ T cells that are CD62L^{lo} within spleens.

The level of E7 Tetramer positive lymphocytes in tumors was determined. FIG. 30 shows the data as the percent E7 Tetramer positive lymphocytes. DNA vaccine p1667 induces the activation of E7-specific CD8⁺ T cells that are CD62L^{lo} within tumors

A E6/E7 DNA Vaccine protection study in transgenic mice was undertaken. A comparison was made among naïve, pVAX, p1667, P1667+IL-15 and E7/HisB. Data is shown in FIG. 31. p1667 and p1667 IL-15 protected completely.

The data presented herein support the following conclusions. The p1667 construct induces a strong cellular immune response capable of inducing E7-specific CD8⁺ lymphocytes that mediate the elevated IFN-γ responses. We have identified both dominant and novel sub-dominant HPV-16 epitopes against which antigen-specific CTL are generated after administration of the DNA construct. The p1667 construct is capable of preventing tumor growth and causing the regression of tumors in both C57/BL6 and transgenic mice. DNA vaccine p1667 shows great potential for a novel therapeutic strategy to target microscopic HPV-associated cancer.

Example 4

Nucleic acid sequences encoding HIV Env consensus sequences may be administered as DNA vaccines in combination with nucleic acid sequences encoding various other HIV proteins such as Gag, Pol, Gag/Pol, Nef, Vif, and Vpr using for example electroporation technology for intramuscular or intradermal delivery. Multivalent/polyvalent HIV vaccine constructs may provide enhanced immune responses and be particularly useful. In some embodiments, IL-12 coding sequences are additionally provided. U.S. Patent applica-

tion publication number 20070106062, which is incorporated herein by reference, discloses an HIV Vif DNA vaccine. U.S. Patent application publication number 20040106100, which is incorporated herein by reference, discloses HIV vaccines comprising HIV accessory proteins as well as the sequences of such proteins which may be used to prepare additional vaccine constructs. U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,468,982, 5,817,637, and 5,593,972, which are incorporated herein by reference disclose DNA vaccines including HIV gag, HIV pol and HIV gag/pol constructs. Electroporation is described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,245,963, which is incorporated by reference. PCT application PCT/US97119502, which is incorporated herein by reference, discloses IL-12 constructs. U.S. Application Publication No. 20070041941 which is incorporated herein by reference, discloses constructs encoding IL-15.

Example 5

Two groups of macaques were IM immunized three times with optimized plasmid gag and env constructs with or without plasmid IL-12. The same immunization strategy was used for two additional groups but the plasmids were delivered with or without in vivo electroporation.

Cellular responses were determined by IFN γ ELISpot after each immunization and five months later for memory responses. Throughout the study humoral responses were evaluated by recombinant p24 and gp160 ELISA. The proliferative capacity of antigen-specific T cells were determined by CFSE staining. Intracellular cytokine staining was done to further characterize the functional characteristics of the induced T-cell response.

Plasmid IL-12 enhanced cellular responses to our optimized constructs. However the use of electroporation to enhance the delivery of plasmids was able to improve both the cellular and humoral response compared to IM immunization with plasmid IL-12. The combination of plasmid IL-12 and electroporation resulted in the best immune responses, both primary and memory, as measured by a variety of parameters.

Optimized DNA constructs encoding HIV gag and env in rhesus macaques in the presence or absence of plasmid IL-12 as a DNA adjuvant was compared. IL-12 could substantially increase T cell responses 5-fold in a quantitative ELISpot format resulting in substantially better memory T cell responses. However, EP delivered DNA was more efficient at generating T cell responses and memory that were 2-fold higher compared to the IL-12 IM adjuvanted DNA vaccine. The best responses were observed in the combination arm of EP+IL-12 adjuvant. Memory responses in this arm were 10-fold higher than the IM DNA alone and almost 2-fold higher than EP alone. We also observed 4-fold better immune expansion by CFSE in the EP+IL-12 arm compared to EP alone. The presence of polyfunctional T cells also suggested that the DNA+cytokine+EP arm is most effective.

Materials and Methods

Animals:

Rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*) were housed at BIOQUAL, Inc. (Rockville, Md.), in accordance with the standards of the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care. Animals were allowed to acclimate for at least 30 days in quarantine prior to any experimentation.

Immunization:

Five rhesus macaques were immunized at weeks 0, 4, and 11 with 1.0 mg of pGag4Y and pEY2E 1-B. The DNA at each immunization time point was delivered into two injection sites, one in each quadriceps muscle. Three of the macaques were electroporated following IM injection. Another group of five macaques were immunized at weeks 0, 4, and 8 with 1.0

mg of pGag4Y, pEY2E1-B, and WLVI04. Of the five animals, two animals received the immunization by IM injection and three animals were electroporated following IM injection. All electroporation procedures were performed using the constant current Collectra™ device (VGX Immune Therapeutics Division of VGX Pharmaceuticals, The Woodlands, Tex.). Electroporation conditions were 0.5 Amps, 3 pulses, 52 msec pulse length with 1 sec between pulses. This software-controlled device was designed to measure the tissue resistance immediately prior to plasmid delivery and generation of constant current square wave pulses, eliminating the risk of delivery outside the muscle tissue and potential plasmid loss.

Blood Collection:

Animals were bled every two weeks for the duration of the study. 10 mL of blood were collected in EDTA tubes. PBMCs were isolated by standard Ficoll-hypaque centrifugation and then resuspended in complete culture medium (RPMI 1640 with 2 mM/L L-glutamine supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum, 100 IU/mL penicillin, 100 µg/mL streptomycin, and 55 µM/L β-mercaptoethanol.) RBCs were lysed with ACK lysis buffer (Cambrex Bio Science, East Rutherford, N.J.).

Plasmids and Plasmid Products:

Gag4Y contains an expression cassette encoding for a consensus sequence of the gag protein of HIV clades A, B, C, and D with several modifications including: the addition of a kozak sequence, a substituted IgE leader sequence, codon and RNA optimization for expression in mammalian cells (SEQ ID NO: 11 discloses HIV Gag consensus sequence.). The Gag4Y gene was subcloned into the expression vector, pVax, for further study. pEY-2E1-B contains an expression cassette encoding for a consensus sequence of the envelope of HIV clade B. (SEQ ID NO:3 discloses HIV Env consensus sequence.) WLVI04M is a plasmid encoding a rhesus IL-12 gene. Plasmids were produced at Aldevron (Fargo, N. Dak.), and re-formulated at VGX Immune Therapeutics (The Woodlands, Tex.), in sterile water for injection with low molecular weight 0.1% poly-L-glutamate sodium salt

CFSE of Cryo-Preserved PBMCs

Cryo-preserved PBMCs were quick-thawed in a 37° C. water bath and washed with complete media. Cells were incubated overnight in a 37° C. incubator and cell counts were obtained the following day. Cells were pelleted and resuspended in 1 ml CFDA SE (Molecular Probes, Eugene, Ore.) in PBS (1:2000 dilution). Cells were incubated at 37° C. for 10 min. Cells were washed with complete media and resuspended to a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/100 ul and plated in 96 well round bottom plates with 100 ul of 2 µg/ml recombinant HIV-1 p24 or gp120 (ImmunoDiagnostics, Woburn, Mass.) plus peptide pools. 5 µg/ml Concanavalin A (positive) and complete media (negative) were used as controls. Cultures were incubated for 5 days. Cells were first stained with Vivid dye violet, a live/dead cell marker, for 15 min on ice. Cells were washed once with PBS. Cells were then stained using anti-human CD3-PE (clone SP34-2) (BD Pharmingen) and anti-human CD4-PerCP (clone L200), anti-human CD8-APC (SK1) for 1 hour at 4° C. Cells were then washed twice with PBS and fixed with 1% paraformaldehyde. Data was collected using a LSRII flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, N.J.). Flow cytometry data was analyzed using FlowJo software (Tree Star, Ashland, Ore.), gating on CD3⁺ lymphocytes. Thirty to fifty thousand CD3⁺ lymphocytes were collected per sample.

Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay (ELISA):

Ninety-six well plates were coated overnight with 100 ng/well of recombinant HIV-1 IIIB p24 or gp120 (Immuno-

Diagnostics) to determine HIV gag and env responses respectively. Plates coated with 100 ng/well of bovine serum albumin served as a negative control. Plates were blocked with 3% BSA-PBST for 1 hour at 37° C. Plates were then incubated with four-fold serial serum dilutions for 1 hour at 37° C. Goat anti-monkey IgG horseradish peroxidase conjugated antibody was then added at a 1:10,000 dilution (MP Biomedicals, Aurora, Ohio) to the plates and incubated for 1 hour at 37° C. Tetramethylbenzidine (R&D systems, Minneapolis, Minn.) was used to develop the plates and reactions were stopped with 2N H₂SO₄. Optical densities (OD) were then measured.

IgG end-point titers were defined as the reciprocal serum dilution that resulted in OD values that were greater than twice the average OD value of the BSA wells.

Enzyme Linked Immunospot Assay (ELISpot)

Antigen specific responses were determined by subtracting the number of spots in the negative control wells from the wells containing peptides. Results are shown as the mean value (spots/million splenocytes) obtained for triplicate wells.

1. Intracellular Cytokine Staining Antibody Reagents

Directly conjugated antibodies were obtained from the following: BD Biosciences (San Jose, Calif.): IL-2 (PE), CD3 (Pacific Blue), IFN-γ (PE-Cy7), and TNF-α (Alexa Fluor 700), CD8 (APC) and CD4 (PerCP).

Cell Stimulation and Staining

PBMCs were resuspended to 1×10^6 cells/100 ul in complete RPMI and plated in 96 well plates with stimulating peptides 100 ul of 1:200 dilutions. An unstimulated and positive control (Staphylococcus enterotoxin B, 1 µg/mL; Sigma-Aldrich) was included in each assay. Cells were incubated for 5 hours at 37° C. Following incubation, the cells were washed (PBS) and stained with surface antibodies. The cells were washed and fixed using the Cytotfix/Cytoperm kit (BD PharMingen, San Diego, Calif.) according to instructions. Following fixation, the cells were washed twice in the perm buffer and stained with antibodies against intracellular markers. Following staining, the cells were washed, fixed (PBS containing 1% paraformaldehyde), and stored at 4° C. until analysis.

Flow Cytometry

Cells were analyzed on a modified LSR II flow cytometer (BD Immunocytometry Systems, San Jose, Calif.). Fifty thousand CD3⁺ events were collected per sample. Data analysis was performed using FlowJo version 8.4.1 (TreeStar, San Carlos, Calif.). Initial gating used a forward scatter area (FSC-A) versus height (FSC-H) plot to remove doublets. The events were subjected to a lymphocyte gate by a FSC-A versus SSC plot. Following this, events are sequentially gated on CD3⁺, CD8⁺, and CD4⁻ events versus IFN-γ to account for down-regulation. Following identification of CD8⁺ T cells, a gate was made for each respective function using combinations that provided optimal separation. After the gates for each function were created, we used the Boolean gate platform to create the full array of possible combinations, equating to 8 response patterns when testing 3 functions. Data are reported after background correction. Thresholds for positive responses were 10 events or 0.05%.

Statistical Analysis

Data are analyzed using Prism Graphpad software, and is expressed as means±SEM.

Results

ELISpot Analysis

the induction of the cellular immune response was evaluated after each immunization by IFNγ ELISpot. After a single immunization (FIG. 1), the group receiving plasmid DNA by

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IM injection alone displayed weak cellular responses (74 ± 29 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs). Co-immunization with rhesus IL-12 plasmid resulted in a higher response (136 ± 51.4 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs). The electroporated (EP) group had an average response that was six times higher than the IM group (482 ± 181 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs). The combination of IL-12 co-immunization with EP further doubled the number of IFN γ -producing cells (1030 ± 494 SFU/ 10^4 PBMCs).

After two immunizations (FIG. 1), the IM and IM+IL-12 groups had a modest increase in ELISpot counts (104 ± 67.9 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs and 223 ± 76.6 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs, respectively). EP group had responses that were almost four fold higher (1924 ± 417 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs) than the previous immunization and the EP+IL-12 group had again doubled the number of IFN γ -producing cells (2819 ± 872 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs) compared to the EP arm alone.

After the third immunization (FIG. 1), the number of antigen specific cells in the EP group was more than a log higher than that of the IM group (5300 ± 3781 and 370 ± 110 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs, respectively). The IM+IL-12 group also had a dramatic increase in cellular responses with ELISpot counts that were nearly a log higher than the previous immunization (2042 ± 311 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs). As with the other two immunizations, the EP+IL-12 group was the most potent of all the vaccination groups (7228 ± 2227 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs).

Induction of Cross-Reactive Envelope Responses

A successful HIV vaccine will require the induction of a cross-reactive immune responses in this regard it was interesting to see if EP+IL-12 could improve the magnitude of cross-reactivity to divergent peptide libraries. We compared the cross-reactive CTL responses induced by the env antigen using a peptide library from a consensus group M. Cross-reactivity was observed in all groups. However the results displayed the same magnitude differences observed in the subtype B ELISpot analysis (FIG. 2). After 3 immunizations, the IM group had the lowest response to the group M envelope peptides ($222 \pm \text{SEM}$ SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs). The addition of IL-12 doubled the response ($540 \pm \text{SEM}$ SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs). Higher group M envelope responses were induced with EP ($830 \pm \text{SEM}$ SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs), which were further enhanced with IL-12 co-injection ($1238 \pm \text{SEM}$ SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs).

1. Memory T Cell Responses

An important issue is to be able to improve the generation of memory responses with the DNA platform. We performed ELISpot analysis five months after the last DNA vaccination (FIG. 3). In the IM groups, the addition of plasmid IL-12 resulted in nearly a 10-fold increase in memory cells (751 ± 11.1 and 78.6 ± 16.9 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs). It is clear that IL-12 can positively impact this important T cell phenotype. The number of antigen-specific IFN γ producing cells was substantial in the EP group as well, however the IL-12 adjuvant EP resulted in the most robust memory response (1231 ± 523.5 and 3795 ± 1336 SFU/ 10^6 PBMCs respectively), a response showing that the combined technology drives very strong T cell memory responses.

Humoral Immune Responses to DNA Vaccines

A weakness of IM DNA vaccine technology lies in its inability to induce clear antibody responses in non-human primates and in human clinical studies. We evaluated each group's ability to induce both HIV-1 gag and env specific antibody titers to recombinant p24 and gp160 antigens in an ELISA format. For both antigens, the IM and IM+IL-12 groups did not show significant antibody titers ($<1:50$ endpoint titer). The electroporated groups exhibited dramatically higher gag antibody titers that were able to bind to recombinant p24. Although both the EP and the EP+IL-12 groups had similar endpoint titers at week 12 (22,400 and 12,800 respec-

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tively), the EP+IL-12 group generated a more efficient antibody response. That response appeared earlier in the immunization scheme and rose to the maximum level quickest. The env antibody responses also reflected the results we observed with the gag antigen, albeit with Lower endpoint titers.

CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T Cell Proliferation

Having observed substantial ELISpot responses, we next examined additional parameters of cellular immunity. We examined the ability of gag specific CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells to proliferate in vitro following peptide stimulation among the different immunization arms. Cryo-preserved samples, collected two weeks after the final immunization, were stimulated and analyzed by CFSE assay. The average CD4⁺ response increased similar to that observed in the ELISpot assay. By comparison, the CD8 proliferation induction was much more dramatic in magnitude. We observed that IL-12 increased CD8⁺ T cell proliferation over IM alone and EP was substantially higher. The EP+IL-12 group had the highest percentage of CD8⁺ cells that were able to proliferate after in vitro stimulation ($2.51 \pm \text{SEM}$ % and $4.88 \pm \text{SEM}$ %, respectively). Obvious CD8 T cell proliferation bands were observed in the EP+IL-12 arm, demonstrating the potent proliferative potential of this combined immunization.

Polyfunctional CD8⁺ T Cell Responses

Although we have clearly observed the induction of a robust IFN γ effector response following EP and IL-12 co-immunization, we wanted to further characterize the functions of the antigen specific CD8⁺ T cell responses in the various arms. Samples taken three months following the final immunization were stimulated with gag peptides and stained for intracellular cytokine production of IFN γ , TNF α and IL-2. Out of all groups, only one animal in the IM+IL-12 and one animal in the EP only group had a detectable IFN γ response. However two out of the three animals in the EP+IL-12 immunized group had gag-specific IFN γ producing CD8⁺ T cells. The IM+IL-12 responder had a small percentage of polyfunctional cells that stained for all three cytokines as well as a population that had lost its ability to produce IL-2. The EP responder had slightly higher polyfunctional responses that were comprised of four different populations. The most dramatic response was seen in the second EP+IL-12 animal. More than 2% of its CD8⁺ T cells were able to produce all three cytokines and 2% were able to produce both IFN γ and TNF α . Clearly the number of animals in each group is low and requires additional primate studies to confirm these results, however collectively the trends observed appear clear and encouraging.

Discussion

IL-12 as a DNA vaccine adjuvant improved ELISpot responses several fold over plasmid alone. In addition proliferation was clearly enhanced. The EP group exhibited a higher average response than either IM group alone or the IM+IL-12 arm exhibiting a combined ELISpot response that was 3 \times higher than the IM+IL-12 group. The best ELISpot responses were observed in the EP+IL-12 arm, which was almost 4 \times over the IM+IL-12 arm 19 \times IM alone.

After each immunization the magnitude of the antigen-specific response by IFN γ ELISpot was determined. After a single immunization all of the animals in the EP and EP+IL-12 groups not only had detectable responses, they had averages that were higher than those seen in the IM group after three immunizations. After two immunizations, IFN γ responses in the EP and EP+IL-12 groups were comparable to

responses that have been reported in studies using viral vectors. Substantial memory responses were observed in the IM+IL-12 and both EP groups five months after the last immunization.

IM immunization, with or without IL-12, did not result in a significant amount of antibody. Electroporation was able to enhance the humor immune response as reported previously. All of the animals in the electroporated groups seroconverted.

Although the EP and the EP+IL-12 groups had similar end-point titers after three immunizations the kinetics of antibody induction was slightly faster in the EP+IL-12 group.

The proliferative capacity of CD8 T cells appeared to be enhanced with EP and plasmid IL-12. This data supports the memory expansion observed in the ELISpot assay where expansion of antigen specific T cell is likely a result of the enhanced proliferative potential of the EP+IL-12 arm.

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<400> SEQUENCE: 5

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ggatccgccca ccatggattg gacctggatt ctgttctctg tggccgcgcg cacaagagtg    60
cacagcagag tgcggggcat cctgagaaat tgccagcagt ggtggatctg gggcattctg    120
gggttctgga tgcgtgatgat ctgcaacctg atgggcaacc tgtgggtgac cgtgtactac    180
ggcgtgacct tgtggaagga ggccaagacc accctgttct gtgccagcga tgccaaggcc    240
tacgagaccg aggtgcacaa tgtgtgggcc acccacgcct gtgtgccac cgatcccaac    300
cctcaggaga tgggtgctgga gaacctgacc gagaacttca acatgtggaa gaacgacatg    360
gtggaccaga tgcacgagga catcatcagc ctgtgggacc agagcctgaa gccttgctg    420
aagctgacct ctctgtgctg gacctgacc tgccggaaca acgtgaacaa caacaacacc    480
atgaaggagg agatcaagaa ctgcagcttc aacatcacca ccgagctgcg ggacaagaag    540
cagaagggtg acgccctgtt ctaccggctg gacatcgtgc ccctgaacga gaagaacaac    600
agcaacgact accggctgat caactgcaac accagcgcca tcaccagggc ctgtcccaag    660
gtgtcctctg accccatccc catccactat tgtgcccctg ccggctacgc catcctgaag    720
tgcaacaaca agaccttcaa cggcaccggc ccttgcaata atgtgagcac cgtgcagtgt    780
accacgggca tcaagcctgt ggtgtccacc cagctgctgc tgaatggcag cctggccgag    840
gaggagatta tcaccgggag cgagaacctg accaacaacg ccaagacat cattgtgac    900
ctgaatgaga gcgtggagat cgtgtgtacc cggcccaaca acaatacccg gaagagcacc    960
agaatcggcc ctggccagac cttttacgcc accggcgaca tcatcggcga tatcaggcag    1020
gcccactgca atatcagcga ggagaagtgg aacaagacct tgcagcgggt gtccgagaag    1080
ctgaaggagc acttccccaa taagaccacc aagttcgccc ctagcagcgg cggcagactg    1140
gagatcacca cccacagctt caactgcagg ggcgagttct tctactgcaa taccagcaag    1200
ctgttcaaca gcacctacat gccaacagc accaacaata ccaacaccac catcacctg    1260
ccctgccgga tcaagcagat catcaatatg tggcaggaag tgggcagagc catgtacgcc    1320
cctcccctcg agggcaacat cacctgcaag tccaacatca ccggcctgct gctgacaaga    1380
gatggcgcca agaacgacac caatgacacc gagaccttca gacctggcgg cggagacatg    1440
agggacaact ggcggagcga gctgtacaag tacaaggtgg tggagatcaa gcctctgggc    1500
gtggccccta ccaaggccaa gaggagagtg gtggagaggg agaagagagc cgtgggcatc    1560

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ggcgccgtgt ttctgggctt tctgggagcc gccggatcta caatgggagc cgccagcacc 1620
acactgaccg tgcaggccag acagctgctg agcggcatcg tgcagcagca gagcaatctg 1680
ctgagagcca tcgaggccca gcagcacatg ctgcagctga cagtgtgggg catcaagcag 1740
ctgcagacca gagtgtctggc catcgagcgc tacctgaagg atcagcagct gctgggcatc 1800
tggggctgta gcggcaagct gatctgtacc accgccgtgc cttggaatag cagctggagc 1860
aacaagagcc aggaggacat ctgggacaac atgacctgga tgcagtggga ccgggagatc 1920
agcaactaca ccgacacccat ctacaggtg ctggaggaca gccagaacca gcaggagaag 1980
aacgagaagg acctgctggc cctggacagc tggaagaacc tgtggaactg gttcgacatc 2040
accaactggc tgtggtacat caagatcttc atcatgattg tgggcccct gatcggcctg 2100
agaatcatct tcgccgtgct gagcatctga tagcggccgc 2140

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 6
<211> LENGTH: 705
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Subtype C consensus Envelope protein sequence
construct

```

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<400> SEQUENCE: 6

```

```

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
1           5           10          15
His Ser Arg Val Arg Gly Ile Leu Arg Asn Cys Gln Gln Trp Trp Ile
20          25          30
Trp Gly Ile Leu Gly Phe Trp Met Leu Met Ile Cys Asn Val Met Gly
35          40          45
Asn Leu Trp Val Thr Val Tyr Tyr Gly Val Pro Val Trp Lys Glu Ala
50          55          60
Lys Thr Thr Leu Phe Cys Ala Ser Asp Ala Lys Ala Tyr Glu Thr Glu
65          70          75          80
Val His Asn Val Trp Ala Thr His Ala Cys Val Pro Thr Asp Pro Asn
85          90          95
Pro Gln Glu Met Val Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Asn Phe Asn Met Trp
100         105         110
Lys Asn Asp Met Val Asp Gln Met His Glu Asp Ile Ile Ser Leu Trp
115         120         125
Asp Gln Ser Leu Lys Pro Cys Val Lys Leu Thr Pro Leu Cys Val Thr
130         135         140
Leu Asn Cys Arg Asn Asn Val Asn Asn Asn Asn Thr Met Lys Glu Glu
145         150         155         160
Ile Lys Asn Cys Ser Phe Asn Ile Thr Thr Glu Leu Arg Asp Lys Lys
165         170         175
Gln Lys Val Tyr Ala Leu Phe Tyr Arg Leu Asp Ile Val Pro Leu Asn
180         185         190
Glu Lys Asn Asn Ser Asn Asp Tyr Arg Leu Ile Asn Cys Asn Thr Ser
195         200         205
Ala Ile Thr Gln Ala Cys Pro Lys Val Ser Phe Asp Pro Ile Pro Ile
210         215         220
His Tyr Cys Ala Pro Ala Gly Tyr Ala Ile Leu Lys Cys Asn Asn Lys
225         230         235         240
Thr Phe Asn Gly Thr Gly Pro Cys Asn Asn Val Ser Thr Val Gln Cys
245         250         255

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Trp Phe Asp Ile Thr Asn Trp Leu Trp Tyr Ile Lys Ile Phe Ile Met
675 680 685

Ile Val Gly Gly Leu Ile Gly Leu Arg Ile Ile Phe Ala Val Leu Ser
690 695 700

Ile
705

<210> SEQ ID NO 7
<211> LENGTH: 2089
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Subtype D consensus Envelope DNA sequence
construct

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

```

gggcatcaag cggaattacc agcacctgtg gaagtggggc accatgctgc tgggcatgct      60
gatgacctgc agcgtggcgc agaacctgtg ggtgacctg tactacggcg tgccgtgtgt      120
gaaggaagcc accaccacc tgttctgcgc cagcgatgcc aagagctaca agaccgaggc      180
ccacaatatc tgggccaccc acgcctgcgt gcctaccgat cccaaccctc aggagatcga      240
gctggagaac gtgaccgaga acttcaacat gtggaagaac aacatggtgg agcagatgca      300
cgaggacatc atcagcctgt gggaccagag cctgaagcct tgcgtgaagc tgaccctct      360
gtgctgacc ctgaactgca ccgacggcat gaggaacgac accaacgata ccaactgac      420
catggaggag ggcgagatga agaactgcag cttcaacatc accaccgaag tgcgggacaa      480
gaagaagcag gtgcacgccc tgtttacaa gctggacgtg gtgcccacg acgacaacaa      540
caccaacaac agcaactacc ggtgatcaa ctgcaacacc agcgcacatc cccaggcctg      600
ccccaaagtg accttcgagc ccatcccat ccaactactgc gccctgccc gcttcgcat      660
cctgaagtgc aaggataaga agttcaacgg caccggcccc tgcaagaatg tgagcaccgt      720
gcagtgcacc cacggcatca gaccctggt gtccaccag ctgctgctga acggcagcct      780
ggccgaggag gagatcatca tccggagcga gaacctgacc aacaacgcca agatcatcat      840
tgtgcagctg aacgagagcg tgaccatcaa ttgcaccgg ccctacaaca ataccggaa      900
gcgcatcccc atcgccctgg gccaggcctt ctacaccacc agaggcatca tcggcgacat      960
cagacaggcc cactgcaata tcagcggagc cgagtggaat aagaccctgc agcaggtggc     1020
caagaagctg ggcgacctgc tgaacaagac caccatcatc ttcaagccta gcagcggcgg     1080
cagacctaga atcaccacc acagcttcaa ttgtggcggc gagttctct actgcaatac     1140
cagccggctg ttcaacagca cctggagcaa gaacagcacc agcaactcca ccaaggagaa     1200
caacaccatc accctgcct gccggatcaa gcagatcatc aatatgtggc agggagtggg     1260
caaggccatg tacccccctc ccatcgaggg cctgatcaag tgcagcagca acatcaccgg     1320
cctgctgctg accagagatg gcggagccaa caactccac aacgagacct tcagacctgg     1380
cggcggagac atgagggaca actggcggag cgagctgtac aagtacaaag tggatgaagat     1440
cgagcccctg ggcgtggccc ccaccagagc caagagaaga gtggtggagc gggagaagag     1500
agccatcgga ctgggcgcca tgttcctggg cttcctggga gccgcccggaa gcaccatggg     1560
agccgccagc ctgacctga ccgtgcaggc cagacagctg ctgagcggca tcgtgcagca     1620
gcagaacaac ctgctgagag ccattgaggc ccagcagcac ctgctgcagc tgacagtgtg     1680
gggcattaag cagctgcagg ccaggattct ggccgtggag cgctacctga aggatcagca     1740
gctgctggga atctggggct gcagcggcaa gcacatctgc accaccaccg tgccttgaa     1800

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tagcagctgg agcaacaaga gcctggacga gatctggaac aacatgacct ggatggagtg 1860
ggagagggag atcgacaact acaccggcct gatctacagc ctgatcgagg agagccagac 1920
ccagcaggag aagaacgagc aggagctgct ggagctggac aagtgggcca gcctgtggaa 1980
ctggttcagc atcaccagcgt ggctgtggta catcaagatc ttcacatga ttgtgggcg 2040
cctgatcgcc ctgagaatcg tgttcgccgt gctgagcctg tgactcgag 2089

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 8
<211> LENGTH: 714
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Subtype D consensus Envelope protein sequence
        construct

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

```

```

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
 1          5          10          15
His Ser Arg Val Arg Gly Ile Lys Arg Asn Tyr Gln His Leu Trp Lys
          20          25          30
Trp Gly Thr Met Leu Leu Gly Met Leu Met Thr Cys Ser Val Ala Glu
          35          40          45
Asn Leu Trp Val Thr Val Tyr Tyr Gly Val Pro Val Trp Lys Glu Ala
          50          55          60
Thr Thr Thr Leu Phe Cys Ala Ser Asp Ala Lys Ser Tyr Lys Thr Glu
 65          70          75          80
Ala His Asn Ile Trp Ala Thr His Ala Cys Val Pro Thr Asp Pro Asn
          85          90          95
Pro Gln Glu Ile Glu Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Asn Phe Asn Met Trp
          100          105          110
Lys Asn Asn Met Val Glu Gln Met His Glu Asp Ile Ile Ser Leu Trp
          115          120          125
Asp Gln Ser Leu Lys Pro Cys Val Lys Leu Thr Pro Leu Cys Val Thr
          130          135          140
Leu Asn Cys Thr Asp Gly Met Arg Asn Asp Thr Asn Asp Thr Asn Val
          145          150          155          160
Thr Met Glu Glu Gly Glu Met Lys Asn Cys Ser Phe Asn Ile Thr Thr
          165          170          175
Glu Val Arg Asp Lys Lys Lys Gln Val His Ala Leu Phe Tyr Lys Leu
          180          185          190
Asp Val Val Pro Ile Asp Asp Asn Asn Thr Asn Asn Ser Asn Tyr Arg
          195          200          205
Leu Ile Asn Cys Asn Thr Ser Ala Ile Thr Gln Ala Cys Pro Lys Val
          210          215          220
Thr Phe Glu Pro Ile Pro Ile His Tyr Cys Ala Pro Ala Gly Phe Ala
          225          230          235          240
Ile Leu Lys Cys Lys Asp Lys Lys Phe Asn Gly Thr Gly Pro Cys Lys
          245          250          255
Asn Val Ser Thr Val Gln Cys Thr His Gly Ile Arg Pro Val Val Ser
          260          265          270
Thr Gln Leu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ser Leu Ala Glu Glu Glu Ile Ile Ile
          275          280          285
Arg Ser Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Asn Ala Lys Ile Ile Ile Val Gln Leu
          290          295          300

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Asn Glu Ser Val Thr Ile Asn Cys Thr Arg Pro Tyr Asn Asn Thr Arg
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Arg Ile Pro Ile Gly Leu Gly Gln Ala Phe Tyr Thr Thr Arg Gly
 325 330 335
 Ile Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg Gln Ala His Cys Asn Ile Ser Gly Ala Glu
 340 345 350
 Trp Asn Lys Thr Leu Gln Gln Val Ala Lys Lys Leu Gly Asp Leu Leu
 355 360 365
 Asn Lys Thr Thr Ile Ile Phe Lys Pro Ser Ser Gly Gly Arg Pro Arg
 370 375 380
 Ile Thr Thr His Ser Phe Asn Cys Gly Gly Glu Phe Phe Tyr Cys Asn
 385 390 400
 Thr Ser Arg Leu Phe Asn Ser Thr Trp Ser Lys Asn Ser Thr Ser Asn
 405 410 415
 Ser Thr Lys Glu Asn Asn Thr Ile Thr Leu Pro Cys Arg Ile Lys Gln
 420 425 430
 Ile Ile Asn Met Trp Gln Gly Val Gly Lys Ala Met Tyr Ala Pro Pro
 435 440 445
 Ile Glu Gly Leu Ile Lys Cys Ser Ser Asn Ile Thr Gly Leu Leu Leu
 450 455 460
 Thr Arg Asp Gly Gly Ala Asn Asn Ser His Asn Glu Thr Phe Arg Pro
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Gly Gly Asp Met Arg Asp Asn Trp Arg Ser Glu Leu Tyr Lys Tyr
 485 490 495
 Lys Val Val Lys Ile Glu Pro Leu Gly Val Ala Pro Thr Arg Ala Lys
 500 505 510
 Arg Arg Val Val Glu Arg Glu Lys Arg Ala Ile Gly Leu Gly Ala Met
 515 520 525
 Phe Leu Gly Phe Leu Gly Ala Ala Gly Ser Thr Met Gly Ala Ala Ser
 530 535 540
 Leu Thr Leu Thr Val Gln Ala Arg Gln Leu Leu Ser Gly Ile Val Gln
 545 550 555 560
 Gln Gln Asn Asn Leu Leu Arg Ala Ile Glu Ala Gln Gln His Leu Leu
 565 570 575
 Gln Leu Thr Val Trp Gly Ile Lys Gln Leu Gln Ala Arg Ile Leu Ala
 580 585 590
 Val Glu Arg Tyr Leu Lys Asp Gln Gln Leu Leu Gly Ile Trp Gly Cys
 595 600 605
 Ser Gly Lys His Ile Cys Thr Thr Thr Val Pro Trp Asn Ser Ser Trp
 610 615 620
 Ser Asn Lys Ser Leu Asp Glu Ile Trp Asn Asn Met Thr Trp Met Glu
 625 630 635 640
 Trp Glu Arg Glu Ile Asp Asn Tyr Thr Gly Leu Ile Tyr Ser Leu Ile
 645 650 655
 Glu Glu Ser Gln Thr Gln Gln Glu Lys Asn Glu Gln Glu Leu Leu Glu
 660 665 670
 Leu Asp Lys Trp Ala Ser Leu Trp Asn Trp Phe Ser Ile Thr Gln Trp
 675 680 685
 Leu Trp Tyr Ile Lys Ile Phe Ile Met Ile Val Gly Gly Leu Ile Gly
 690 695 700
 Leu Arg Ile Val Phe Ala Val Leu Ser Leu
 705 710

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<210> SEQ ID NO 9
 <211> LENGTH: 1049
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Subtype B consensus Nef-Rev DNA sequence
 construct

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

```

ggatccgccca ccatggactg gacctggatt ctgttctctg tggccgctgc caccagagtg    60
cacagcagca agagaagcgt ggtgggttgg cctacagtgc gggagaggat gagaagagcc    120
gagcctgccg ccgatggagt gggcgccgtg tctagagatc tggagaagca cggcgccatc    180
accagcagca ataccgccgc caacaatgcc gactgcccct ggctggaggc ccaggaggag    240
gaggaagtgg gcttccctgt gagagcccag gtggccctga gagccatgac ctacaaggcc    300
gccgtggatc tgagccactt cctgaaggag aagggcggcc tggagggcct gatctacagc    360
cagaagcggc aggacatcct ggatctgtgg gtgtaccaca cccagggcta cttccccgac    420
tggcagaatt acacccttg ccttggcctc agataccctc tgaccttcgg ctggtgcttc    480
aagctggtgc ctgtggagcc tgagaaagtg gaggaggcca acgagggcga gaacaattct    540
gccgcccacc ctatgagcct gcacggcatg gacgatcccg agaggggaagt gctggtgtgg    600
aagttcgaca gcaggctggc cttccaccac atggccagag agctgcaccc cgagtactac    660
aaggactgcc ggggcaggaa gagaagaagc gccggcagaa gcggcgacag cgacgaggag    720
ctgctgaaaa cagtgcggct gatcaagttc ctgtaccaga gcaaccctcc tcccagcccc    780
gagggcacca gacaggcccc gagaaaccgg aggaggcggg ggagagagag gcagcggcag    840
atcagaagca tcagcgagtg gattctgagc acctacctgg gcagaccgcg cgagcccgtg    900
cccctgcagc tgccccccct ggagagactg accctggact gcaacgagga ctgcggcacc    960
agcggcaccc agggagtggg cagccccagc atcctggtgg agagccctgc cgtgctggag   1020
agcggcacca aggagtgatg agcggcgcg                                     1049
  
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
 <211> LENGTH: 341
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Subtype B consensus Nef-Rev protein sequence
 construct

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

```

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
1           5           10           15
His Ser Ser Lys Arg Ser Val Val Gly Trp Pro Thr Val Arg Glu Arg
20          25          30
Met Arg Arg Ala Glu Pro Ala Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ala Val Ser Arg
35          40          45
Asp Leu Glu Lys His Gly Ala Ile Thr Ser Ser Asn Thr Ala Ala Asn
50          55          60
Asn Ala Asp Cys Ala Trp Leu Glu Ala Gln Glu Glu Glu Val Gly
65          70          75          80
Phe Pro Val Arg Ala Gln Val Ala Leu Arg Ala Met Thr Tyr Lys Ala
85          90          95
Ala Val Asp Leu Ser His Phe Leu Lys Glu Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu Gly
100         105         110
Leu Ile Tyr Ser Gln Lys Arg Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Leu Trp Val Tyr
  
```

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115				120				125							
His	Thr	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Pro	Asp	Trp	Gln	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Gly	Pro
130						135					140				
Gly	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Leu	Thr	Phe	Gly	Trp	Cys	Phe	Lys	Leu	Val	Pro
145				150						155					160
Val	Glu	Pro	Glu	Lys	Val	Glu	Glu	Ala	Asn	Glu	Gly	Glu	Asn	Asn	Ser
				165						170				175	
Ala	Ala	His	Pro	Met	Ser	Leu	His	Gly	Met	Asp	Asp	Pro	Glu	Arg	Glu
			180					185					190		
Val	Leu	Val	Trp	Lys	Phe	Asp	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ala	Phe	His	His	Met	Ala
			195				200					205			
Arg	Glu	Leu	His	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Cys	Arg	Gly	Arg	Lys	Arg
210						215					220				
Arg	Ser	Ala	Gly	Arg	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ser	Asp	Glu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr
225				230						235					240
Val	Arg	Leu	Ile	Lys	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Asn	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro
				245						250				255	
Glu	Gly	Thr	Arg	Gln	Ala	Arg	Arg	Asn	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg	Trp	Arg	Glu
			260					265					270		
Arg	Gln	Arg	Gln	Ile	Arg	Ser	Ile	Ser	Glu	Trp	Ile	Leu	Ser	Thr	Tyr
			275				280					285			
Leu	Gly	Arg	Pro	Ala	Glu	Pro	Val	Pro	Leu	Gln	Leu	Pro	Pro	Leu	Glu
290						295					300				
Arg	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asp	Cys	Asn	Glu	Asp	Cys	Gly	Thr	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gln
305				310						315					320
Gly	Val	Gly	Ser	Pro	Gln	Ile	Leu	Val	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ala	Val	Leu	Glu
				325						330				335	
Ser	Gly	Thr	Lys	Glu											
			340												

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
 <211> LENGTH: 1863
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Gag consensus DNA sequence of subtype A, B, C and D construct

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

```

ggatccgccca ccatggactg gacctggatt ctgtttctgg tcgccgccgc cacaagagtg      60
cacagcggcg ccagagccag cgtgctgtcc ggcggcaagc tggacgcctg ggagaagatc      120
agactgaggg ctggcggcaa gaagaagtac cggctgaagc accttgtgtg ggccagcaga      180
gagctggaga gattgcacct gaatcctggc ctgctggaga ccagcgaggg ctgtaagcag      240
atcatcggcc agctgcagcc cgccttcag accgacagc aggagctgag aagcctgtac      300
aacaccgtgg ccaccctgta ctgcgtgcac gagaagatcg aggtgaagga caccaaggag      360
gccctggaca agatcgagga ggagcagaac aagagcaagc agaaggccca gcaggccgcc      420
gccgacaccg gcaacagcag ccaggtgtcc cagaactacc ccatcgtgca gaatctgcag      480
ggccagatgg tgcaccaggg catcagcccc agaaccctga atgcctgggt gaaggtgatc      540
gaggagaagg ccttcagccc tgaggtgatc cctatgttca gcgccctgag cgagggcgcc      600
acacctcagg acctgaacac catgctgaac acagtggggg gccaccaggg cgccatgcag      660
atgctgaagg ataccatcaa cgaggaggcc gccagtgagg acagactgca ccccgctgcac      720
    
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gccggaccta tcgcccctgg ccagatgaga gagcccagag gcagcgacat cgccggcacc 780
acctccaccc tgcaagagca gatcggtgg atgaccagca acccccacat ccctgtgggc 840
gacatctaca agcggtgat catcctgggc ctgaacaaga ttgtgaggat gtacagcccc 900
gtgtccatcc tggatatcag gcagggcccc aaggagcct tcagagacta cgtggaccgg 960
ttcttcaaga ccctgagagc cgagcaggcc agccaggacg tgaagaactg gatgaccgag 1020
accctgctgg tgcagaagc caaccccagc tgtaagacca tcctgagagc cctgggcct 1080
ggcgccaccc tggaggagat gatgaccgcc tgccaggag tggggcgacc cggccacaag 1140
gccagagtgc tggccgaggc catgagccag gccaccaaca gcaacatcat gatgcagcgg 1200
ggcaacttca gagccccag gaggatcgtg aagtgttca actgtggcaa ggagggccac 1260
atcgccagaa actgtagggc cccaggaag aagggtgct ggaagtgtgg caaagagggg 1320
caccagatga aggactgtac cgagcggcag gccaatctcc tggggaagat ctggcccagc 1380
cacaagggca gacccggcaa tttcctgcag agcagacctg agccccgc cctcccgc 1440
gagagcttgc gcttcggcga ggagatcacc cccagccca agcaggagcc caaggacaga 1500
gagctgtacc ctctggccag cctgaagagc ctgttcggca acgatcccct gagccagtac 1560
ccctacgagc tgcccatta cgctgagaa ttcgtaagta agtgtcatat gggagagctc 1620
gactagactg gacagccaat gacgggtaag agagtgacat ttctactaa cctaagacag 1680
gagggcgcgc aaagctactg cctaatccaa tgacgggtaa tagtgacaag aaatgtatca 1740
ctccaaccta agacagggc agcctccgag ggatgtgtct tttgtttttt ataattaa 1800
agggtgacat gtccggagcc gtgctgccg gatgatgtct tggcctctgt ttgtgcggc 1860
cgc 1863

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 12

<211> LENGTH: 524

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Gag consensus protein sequence of subtype A, B, C and D construct

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

```

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
1           5           10          15
His Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Ser Val Leu Ser Gly Gly Lys Leu Asp Ala
20          25          30
Trp Glu Lys Ile Arg Leu Arg Pro Gly Gly Lys Lys Lys Tyr Arg Leu
35          40          45
Lys His Leu Val Trp Ala Ser Arg Glu Leu Glu Arg Phe Ala Leu Asn
50          55          60
Pro Gly Leu Leu Glu Thr Ser Glu Gly Cys Lys Gln Ile Ile Gly Gln
65          70          75          80
Leu Gln Pro Ala Leu Gln Thr Gly Ser Glu Glu Leu Arg Ser Leu Tyr
85          90          95
Asn Thr Val Ala Thr Leu Tyr Cys Val His Glu Lys Ile Glu Val Lys
100         105         110
Asp Thr Lys Glu Ala Leu Asp Lys Ile Glu Glu Glu Gln Asn Lys Ser
115         120         125
Lys Gln Lys Ala Gln Gln Ala Ala Ala Asp Thr Gly Asn Ser Ser Gln
130         135         140
Val Ser Gln Asn Tyr Pro Ile Val Gln Asn Leu Gln Gly Gln Met Val

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145	150	155	160
His Gln Ala Ile Ser Pro Arg Thr Leu Asn Ala Trp Val Lys Val Ile	165	170	175
Glu Glu Lys Ala Phe Ser Pro Glu Val Ile Pro Met Phe Ser Ala Leu	180	185	190
Ser Glu Gly Ala Thr Pro Gln Asp Leu Asn Thr Met Leu Asn Thr Val	195	200	205
Gly Gly His Gln Ala Ala Met Gln Met Leu Lys Asp Thr Ile Asn Glu	210	215	220
Glu Ala Ala Glu Trp Asp Arg Leu His Pro Val His Ala Gly Pro Ile	225	230	235
Ala Pro Gly Gln Met Arg Glu Pro Arg Gly Ser Asp Ile Ala Gly Thr	245	250	255
Thr Ser Thr Leu Gln Glu Gln Ile Gly Trp Met Thr Ser Asn Pro Pro	260	265	270
Ile Pro Val Gly Asp Ile Tyr Lys Arg Trp Ile Ile Leu Gly Leu Asn	275	280	285
Lys Ile Val Arg Met Tyr Ser Pro Val Ser Ile Leu Asp Ile Arg Gln	290	295	300
Gly Pro Lys Glu Pro Phe Arg Asp Tyr Val Asp Arg Phe Phe Lys Thr	305	310	315
Leu Arg Ala Glu Gln Ala Ser Gln Asp Val Lys Asn Trp Met Thr Glu	325	330	335
Thr Leu Leu Val Gln Asn Ala Asn Pro Asp Cys Lys Thr Ile Leu Arg	340	345	350
Ala Leu Gly Pro Gly Ala Thr Leu Glu Glu Met Met Thr Ala Cys Gln	355	360	365
Gly Val Gly Gly Pro Gly His Lys Ala Arg Val Leu Ala Glu Ala Met	370	375	380
Ser Gln Ala Thr Asn Ser Asn Ile Met Met Gln Arg Gly Asn Phe Arg	385	390	395
Gly Pro Arg Arg Ile Val Lys Cys Phe Asn Cys Gly Lys Glu Gly His	405	410	415
Ile Ala Arg Asn Cys Arg Ala Pro Arg Lys Lys Gly Cys Trp Lys Cys	420	425	430
Gly Lys Glu Gly His Gln Met Lys Asp Cys Thr Glu Arg Gln Ala Asn	435	440	445
Phe Leu Gly Lys Ile Trp Pro Ser His Lys Gly Arg Pro Gly Asn Phe	450	455	460
Leu Gln Ser Arg Pro Glu Pro Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala Glu Ser Phe Gly	465	470	475
Phe Gly Glu Glu Ile Thr Pro Ser Pro Lys Gln Glu Pro Lys Asp Arg	485	490	495
Glu Leu Tyr Pro Leu Ala Ser Leu Lys Ser Leu Phe Gly Asn Asp Pro	500	505	510
Leu Ser Gln Tyr Pro Tyr Asp Val Pro Asp Tyr Ala	515	520	

<210> SEQ ID NO 13

<211> LENGTH: 43

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: IgE Primer Sequence 1

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

gtcgcctccgc tagcttgtgg gtcacagtct attatggggt acc 43

<210> SEQ ID NO 14

<211> LENGTH: 35

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: IgE Primer Sequence 2

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

ggtcggatcc ttactccacc actctccttt ttgcc 35

<210> SEQ ID NO 15

<211> LENGTH: 17

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: IgE leader sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
1 5 10 15

His

<210> SEQ ID NO 16

<211> LENGTH: 692

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Subtype A consensus Envelope protein sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Ser Arg Val Met Gly Ile Gln Arg Asn Cys Gln His Leu Trp Arg Trp
1 5 10 15Gly Thr Met Ile Leu Gly Met Ile Ile Ile Cys Ser Ala Ala Glu Asn
20 25 30Leu Trp Val Thr Val Tyr Tyr Gly Val Pro Val Trp Lys Asp Ala Glu
35 40 45Thr Thr Leu Phe Cys Ala Ser Asp Ala Lys Ala Tyr Asp Thr Glu Val
50 55 60His Asn Val Trp Ala Thr His Ala Cys Val Pro Thr Asp Pro Asn Pro
65 70 75 80Gln Glu Ile Asn Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Glu Phe Asn Met Trp Lys
85 90 95Asn Asn Met Val Glu Gln Met His Thr Asp Ile Ile Ser Leu Trp Asp
100 105 110Gln Ser Leu Lys Pro Cys Val Lys Leu Thr Pro Leu Cys Val Thr Leu
115 120 125Asn Cys Ser Asn Val Asn Val Thr Thr Asn Ile Met Lys Gly Glu Ile
130 135 140Lys Asn Cys Ser Phe Asn Met Thr Thr Glu Leu Arg Asp Lys Lys Gln
145 150 155 160Lys Val Tyr Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Leu Asp Val Val Gln Ile Asn Lys
165 170 175Ser Asn Ser Ser Ser Gln Tyr Arg Leu Ile Asn Cys Asn Thr Ser Ala
180 185 190Ile Thr Gln Ala Cys Pro Lys Val Ser Phe Glu Pro Ile Pro Ile His
195 200 205

-continued

Tyr Cys Ala Pro Ala Gly Phe Ala Ile Leu Lys Cys Lys Asp Lys Glu
 210 215 220
 Phe Asn Gly Thr Gly Pro Cys Lys Asn Val Ser Thr Val Gln Cys Thr
 225 230 235 240
 His Gly Ile Lys Pro Val Val Ser Thr Gln Leu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ser
 245 250 255
 Leu Ala Glu Glu Glu Val Met Ile Arg Ser Glu Asn Ile Thr Asn Asn
 260 265 270
 Ala Lys Asn Ile Ile Val Gln Leu Thr Lys Pro Val Lys Ile Asn Cys
 275 280 285
 Thr Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Ser Ile Arg Ile Gly Pro Gly
 290 295 300
 Gln Ala Phe Tyr Ala Thr Gly Asp Ile Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg Gln Ala
 305 310 315 320
 His Cys Asn Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Trp Asn Glu Thr Leu Gln Lys Val
 325 330 335
 Ala Lys Gln Leu Arg Lys Tyr Phe Asn Asn Lys Thr Ile Ile Phe Thr
 340 345 350
 Asn Ser Ser Gly Gly Arg Leu Arg Ile Thr Thr His Ser Phe Asn Cys
 355 360 365
 Gly Gly Glu Phe Phe Tyr Cys Asn Thr Ser Gly Leu Phe Asn Ser Thr
 370 375 380
 Trp Asn Gly Asn Gly Thr Lys Lys Lys Asn Ser Thr Glu Ser Asn Asp
 385 390 395 400
 Thr Ile Thr Leu Pro Cys Arg Ile Lys Gln Ile Ile Asn Met Trp Gln
 405 410 415
 Arg Val Gly Gln Ala Met Tyr Ala Pro Pro Ile Gln Gly Val Ile Arg
 420 425 430
 Cys Glu Ser Asn Ile Thr Gly Leu Leu Leu Thr Arg Asp Gly Gly Asp
 435 440 445
 Asn Asn Ser Lys Asn Glu Thr Phe Arg Pro Gly Gly Gly Asp Met Arg
 450 455 460
 Asp Asn Trp Arg Ser Glu Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Lys Val Val Lys Ile Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Pro Leu Gly Val Ala Pro Thr Lys Ala Lys Arg Arg Val Val Glu Arg
 485 490 495
 Glu Lys Arg Ala Val Gly Ile Gly Ala Val Phe Leu Gly Phe Leu Gly
 500 505 510
 Ala Ala Gly Ser Thr Met Gly Ala Ala Ser Ile Thr Leu Thr Val Gln
 515 520 525
 Ala Arg Gln Leu Leu Ser Gly Ile Val Gln Gln Gln Ser Asn Leu Leu
 530 535 540
 Arg Ala Ile Glu Ala Gln Gln His Leu Leu Lys Leu Thr Val Trp Gly
 545 550 555 560
 Ile Lys Gln Leu Gln Ala Arg Val Leu Ala Val Glu Arg Tyr Leu Lys
 565 570 575
 Asp Gln Gln Leu Leu Gly Ile Trp Gly Cys Ser Gly Lys Leu Ile Cys
 580 585 590
 Thr Thr Asn Val Pro Trp Asn Ser Ser Trp Ser Asn Lys Ser Gln Ser
 595 600 605
 Glu Ile Trp Asp Asn Met Thr Trp Leu Gln Trp Asp Lys Glu Ile Ser
 610 615 620

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Asn Tyr Thr Asp Ile Ile Tyr Asn Leu Ile Glu Glu Ser Gln Asn Gln
625 630 635 640

Gln Glu Lys Asn Glu Gln Asp Leu Leu Ala Leu Asp Lys Trp Ala Asn
645 650 655

Leu Trp Asn Trp Phe Asp Ile Ser Asn Trp Leu Trp Tyr Ile Lys Ile
660 665 670

Phe Ile Met Ile Val Gly Gly Leu Ile Gly Leu Arg Ile Val Phe Ala
675 680 685

Val Leu Ser Val
690

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
 <211> LENGTH: 697
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Subtype B consensus Envelope protein sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

Arg Val Lys Gly Ile Arg Lys Asn Tyr Gln His Leu Trp Arg Trp Gly
1 5 10 15

Thr Met Leu Leu Gly Met Leu Met Ile Cys Ser Ala Ala Glu Lys Leu
20 25 30

Trp Val Thr Val Tyr Tyr Gly Val Pro Val Trp Lys Glu Ala Thr Thr
35 40 45

Thr Leu Phe Cys Ala Ser Asp Ala Lys Ala Tyr Asp Thr Glu Val His
50 55 60

Asn Val Trp Ala Thr His Ala Cys Val Pro Thr Asp Pro Asn Pro Gln
65 70 75 80

Glu Val Val Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Asn Phe Asn Met Trp Lys Asn
85 90 95

Asn Met Val Glu Gln Met His Glu Asp Ile Ile Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln
100 105 110

Ser Leu Lys Pro Cys Val Lys Leu Thr Pro Leu Cys Val Thr Leu Asn
115 120 125

Cys Thr Asp Leu Ser Gly Glu Lys Met Glu Lys Gly Glu Ile Lys Asn
130 135 140

Cys Ser Phe Asn Ile Thr Thr Ser Ile Arg Asp Lys Val Gln Lys Glu
145 150 155 160

Tyr Ala Leu Phe Tyr Lys Leu Asp Val Val Pro Ile Asp Asn Asp Asn
165 170 175

Thr Ser Tyr Arg Leu Ile Ser Cys Asn Thr Ser Val Ile Thr Gln Ala
180 185 190

Cys Pro Lys Val Ser Phe Glu Pro Ile Pro Ile His Tyr Cys Ala Pro
195 200 205

Ala Gly Phe Ala Ile Leu Lys Cys Asn Asp Lys Lys Phe Asn Gly Thr
210 215 220

Gly Pro Cys Thr Asn Val Ser Thr Val Gln Cys Thr His Gly Ile Arg
225 230 235 240

Pro Val Val Ser Thr Gln Leu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ser Leu Ala Glu Glu
245 250 255

Glu Val Val Ile Arg Ser Glu Asn Phe Thr Asn Asn Ala Lys Thr Ile
260 265 270

Ile Val Gln Leu Asn Glu Ser Val Glu Ile Asn Cys Thr Arg Pro Asn
275 280 285

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Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Ser Ile His Ile Gly Pro Gly Gln Ala Phe Tyr
 290 295 300
 Thr Thr Gly Glu Ile Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg Gln Ala His Cys Asn Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Arg Ala Lys Trp Asn Asn Thr Leu Lys Gln Ile Val Lys Lys Leu
 325 330 335
 Arg Glu Gln Phe Gly Asn Lys Thr Ile Val Phe Asn Gln Ser Ser Gly
 340 345 350
 Gly Arg Pro Arg Ile Val Met His Ser Phe Asn Cys Gly Gly Glu Phe
 355 360 365
 Phe Tyr Cys Asn Thr Thr Gln Leu Phe Asn Ser Thr Trp Asn Val Asn
 370 375 380
 Gly Thr Trp Asn Asn Asn Thr Glu Gly Asn Asp Thr Ile Thr Leu Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Cys Arg Ile Lys Gln Ile Ile Asn Met Trp Gln Glu Val Gly Lys Ala
 405 410 415
 Met Tyr Ala Pro Pro Ile Arg Gly Gln Ile Arg Cys Ser Ser Asn Ile
 420 425 430
 Thr Gly Leu Leu Leu Thr Arg Asp Gly Gly Asn Asn Asn Thr Asn Glu
 435 440 445
 Thr Glu Ile Phe Arg Pro Gly Gly Gly Asp Met Arg Asp Asn Trp Arg
 450 455 460
 Ser Glu Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Lys Val Val Lys Ile Glu Pro Leu Gly Val
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Pro Thr Lys Ala Lys Arg Arg Val Val Gln Arg Glu Lys Arg Ala
 485 490 495
 Val Gly Ile Gly Ala Met Phe Leu Gly Phe Leu Gly Ala Ala Gly Ser
 500 505 510
 Thr Met Gly Ala Ala Ser Met Thr Leu Thr Val Gln Ala Arg Gln Leu
 515 520 525
 Leu Ser Gly Ile Val Gln Gln Gln Asn Asn Leu Leu Arg Ala Ile Glu
 530 535 540
 Ala Gln Gln His Leu Leu Gln Leu Thr Val Trp Gly Ile Lys Gln Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Gln Ala Arg Val Leu Ala Val Glu Arg Tyr Leu Lys Asp Gln Gln Leu
 565 570 575
 Leu Gly Ile Trp Gly Cys Ser Gly Lys Leu Ile Cys Thr Thr Thr Val
 580 585 590
 Pro Trp Asn Ala Ser Trp Ser Asn Lys Ser Leu Asp Glu Ile Trp Asp
 595 600 605
 Asn Met Thr Trp Met Glu Trp Glu Arg Glu Ile Asp Asn Tyr Thr Ser
 610 615 620
 Leu Ile Tyr Thr Leu Ile Glu Glu Ser Gln Asn Gln Gln Glu Lys Asn
 625 630 635 640
 Glu Gln Glu Leu Leu Glu Leu Asp Lys Trp Ala Ser Leu Trp Asn Trp
 645 650 655
 Phe Asp Ile Thr Asn Trp Leu Trp Tyr Ile Lys Ile Phe Ile Met Ile
 660 665 670
 Val Gly Gly Leu Ile Gly Leu Arg Ile Val Phe Ala Val Leu Ser Ile
 675 680 685
 Tyr Pro Tyr Asp Val Pro Asp Tyr Ala
 690 695

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<210> SEQ ID NO 18
 <211> LENGTH: 687
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Subtype C consensus Envelope protein sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

Arg Val Arg Gly Ile Leu Arg Asn Cys Gln Gln Trp Trp Ile Trp Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Leu Gly Phe Trp Met Leu Met Ile Cys Asn Val Met Gly Asn Leu
 20 25 30
 Trp Val Thr Val Tyr Tyr Gly Val Pro Val Trp Lys Glu Ala Lys Thr
 35 40 45
 Thr Leu Phe Cys Ala Ser Asp Ala Lys Ala Tyr Glu Thr Glu Val His
 50 55 60
 Asn Val Trp Ala Thr His Ala Cys Val Pro Thr Asp Pro Asn Pro Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Met Val Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Asn Phe Asn Met Trp Lys Asn
 85 90 95
 Asp Met Val Asp Gln Met His Glu Asp Ile Ile Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln
 100 105 110
 Ser Leu Lys Pro Cys Val Lys Leu Thr Pro Leu Cys Val Thr Leu Asn
 115 120 125
 Cys Arg Asn Asn Val Asn Asn Asn Thr Met Lys Glu Glu Ile Lys
 130 135 140
 Asn Cys Ser Phe Asn Ile Thr Thr Glu Leu Arg Asp Lys Lys Gln Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Val Tyr Ala Leu Phe Tyr Arg Leu Asp Ile Val Pro Leu Asn Glu Lys
 165 170 175
 Asn Asn Ser Asn Asp Tyr Arg Leu Ile Asn Cys Asn Thr Ser Ala Ile
 180 185 190
 Thr Gln Ala Cys Pro Lys Val Ser Phe Asp Pro Ile Pro Ile His Tyr
 195 200 205
 Cys Ala Pro Ala Gly Tyr Ala Ile Leu Lys Cys Asn Asn Lys Thr Phe
 210 215 220
 Asn Gly Thr Gly Pro Cys Asn Asn Val Ser Thr Val Gln Cys Thr His
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Ile Lys Pro Val Val Ser Thr Gln Leu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ser Leu
 245 250 255
 Ala Glu Glu Glu Ile Ile Ile Arg Ser Glu Asn Leu Thr Asn Asn Ala
 260 265 270
 Lys Thr Ile Ile Val His Leu Asn Glu Ser Val Glu Ile Val Cys Thr
 275 280 285
 Arg Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Ser Ile Arg Ile Gly Pro Gly Gln
 290 295 300
 Thr Phe Tyr Ala Thr Gly Asp Ile Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg Gln Ala His
 305 310 315 320
 Cys Asn Ile Ser Glu Glu Lys Trp Asn Lys Thr Leu Gln Arg Val Ser
 325 330 335
 Glu Lys Leu Lys Glu His Phe Pro Asn Lys Thr Ile Lys Phe Ala Pro
 340 345 350
 Ser Ser Gly Gly Arg Leu Glu Ile Thr Thr His Ser Phe Asn Cys Arg
 355 360 365
 Gly Glu Phe Phe Tyr Cys Asn Thr Ser Lys Leu Phe Asn Ser Thr Tyr

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370					375					380					
Met	Pro	Asn	Ser	Thr	Asn	Asn	Thr	Asn	Thr	Thr	Ile	Thr	Leu	Pro	Cys
385					390					395					400
Arg	Ile	Lys	Gln	Ile	Ile	Asn	Met	Trp	Gln	Glu	Val	Gly	Arg	Ala	Met
			405						410					415	
Tyr	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ile	Glu	Gly	Asn	Ile	Thr	Cys	Lys	Ser	Asn	Ile	Thr
		420						425						430	
Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Arg	Asp	Gly	Gly	Lys	Asn	Asp	Thr	Asn	Asp	Thr
	435						440					445			
Glu	Thr	Phe	Arg	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Asp	Met	Arg	Asp	Asn	Trp	Arg	Ser
	450					455					460				
Glu	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Ile	Lys	Pro	Leu	Gly	Val	Ala
	465					470					475				480
Pro	Thr	Lys	Ala	Lys	Arg	Arg	Val	Val	Glu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Arg	Ala	Val
			485						490						495
Gly	Ile	Gly	Ala	Val	Phe	Leu	Gly	Phe	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ser	Thr
			500					505						510	
Met	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ile	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Gln	Ala	Arg	Gln	Leu	Leu
		515					520						525		
Ser	Gly	Ile	Val	Gln	Gln	Ser	Asn	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Ile	Glu	Ala	
	530					535					540				
Gln	Gln	His	Met	Leu	Gln	Leu	Thr	Val	Trp	Gly	Ile	Lys	Gln	Leu	Gln
	545					550					555				560
Thr	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Ile	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Asp	Gln	Gln	Leu	Leu
			565						570						575
Gly	Ile	Trp	Gly	Cys	Ser	Gly	Lys	Leu	Ile	Cys	Thr	Thr	Ala	Val	Pro
			580					585						590	
Trp	Asn	Ser	Ser	Trp	Ser	Asn	Lys	Ser	Gln	Glu	Asp	Ile	Trp	Asp	Asn
		595					600					605			
Met	Thr	Trp	Met	Gln	Trp	Asp	Arg	Glu	Ile	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Thr
	610					615						620			
Ile	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Leu	Glu	Asp	Ser	Gln	Asn	Gln	Gln	Glu	Lys	Asn	Glu
	625					630					635				640
Lys	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ser	Trp	Lys	Asn	Leu	Trp	Asn	Trp	Phe
			645						650						655
Asp	Ile	Thr	Asn	Trp	Leu	Trp	Tyr	Ile	Lys	Ile	Phe	Ile	Met	Ile	Val
			660					665					670		
Gly	Gly	Leu	Ile	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ile	Ile	Phe	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser	Ile	
		675					680						685		

<210> SEQ ID NO 19

<211> LENGTH: 696

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Subtype D consensus Envelope protein sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

Arg	Val	Arg	Gly	Ile	Lys	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Gln	His	Leu	Trp	Lys	Trp	Gly
1				5					10					15	

Thr	Met	Leu	Leu	Gly	Met	Leu	Met	Thr	Cys	Ser	Val	Ala	Glu	Asn	Leu
		20						25					30		

Trp	Val	Thr	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Val	Pro	Val	Trp	Lys	Glu	Ala	Thr	Thr
		35				40						45			

Thr	Leu	Phe	Cys	Ala	Ser	Asp	Ala	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Glu	Ala	His
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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Pro Glu Lys Val Glu Glu Ala Asn Glu Gly Glu Asn Asn Ser Ala Ala
 145 150 155 160
 His Pro Met Ser Leu His Gly Met Asp Asp Pro Glu Arg Glu Val Leu
 165 170 175
 Val Trp Lys Phe Asp Ser Arg Leu Ala Phe His His Met Ala Arg Glu
 180 185 190
 Leu His Pro Glu Tyr Tyr Lys Asp Cys Arg Gly Arg Lys Arg Arg Ser
 195 200 205
 Ala Gly Arg Ser Gly Asp Ser Asp Glu Glu Leu Leu Lys Thr Val Arg
 210 215 220
 Leu Ile Lys Phe Leu Tyr Gln Ser Asn Pro Pro Pro Ser Pro Glu Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Arg Gln Ala Arg Arg Asn Arg Arg Arg Arg Trp Arg Glu Arg Gln
 245 250 255
 Arg Gln Ile Arg Ser Ile Ser Glu Trp Ile Leu Ser Thr Tyr Leu Gly
 260 265 270
 Arg Pro Ala Glu Pro Val Pro Leu Gln Leu Pro Pro Leu Glu Arg Leu
 275 280 285
 Thr Leu Asp Cys Asn Glu Asp Cys Gly Thr Ser Gly Thr Gln Gly Val
 290 295 300
 Gly Ser Pro Gln Ile Leu Val Glu Ser Pro Ala Val Leu Glu Ser Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Thr Lys Glu

<210> SEQ ID NO 21

<211> LENGTH: 506

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Gag consensus protein sequence of subtype A, B, C and D

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

Gly Ala Arg Ala Ser Val Leu Ser Gly Gly Lys Leu Asp Ala Trp Glu
 1 5 10 15
 Lys Ile Arg Leu Arg Pro Gly Gly Lys Lys Lys Tyr Arg Leu Lys His
 20 25 30
 Leu Val Trp Ala Ser Arg Glu Leu Glu Arg Phe Ala Leu Asn Pro Gly
 35 40 45
 Leu Leu Glu Thr Ser Glu Gly Cys Lys Gln Ile Ile Gly Gln Leu Gln
 50 55 60
 Pro Ala Leu Gln Thr Gly Ser Glu Glu Leu Arg Ser Leu Tyr Asn Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Val Ala Thr Leu Tyr Cys Val His Glu Lys Ile Glu Val Lys Asp Thr
 85 90 95
 Lys Glu Ala Leu Asp Lys Ile Glu Glu Glu Gln Asn Lys Ser Lys Gln
 100 105 110
 Lys Ala Gln Gln Ala Ala Ala Asp Thr Gly Asn Ser Ser Gln Val Ser
 115 120 125
 Gln Asn Tyr Pro Ile Val Gln Asn Leu Gln Gly Gln Met Val His Gln
 130 135 140
 Ala Ile Ser Pro Arg Thr Leu Asn Ala Trp Val Lys Val Ile Glu Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Ala Phe Ser Pro Glu Val Ile Pro Met Phe Ser Ala Leu Ser Glu
 165 170 175

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Gly Ala Thr Pro Gln Asp Leu Asn Thr Met Leu Asn Thr Val Gly Gly
 180 185 190
 His Gln Ala Ala Met Gln Met Leu Lys Asp Thr Ile Asn Glu Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Ala Glu Trp Asp Arg Leu His Pro Val His Ala Gly Pro Ile Ala Pro
 210 215 220
 Gly Gln Met Arg Glu Pro Arg Gly Ser Asp Ile Ala Gly Thr Thr Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Leu Gln Glu Gln Ile Gly Trp Met Thr Ser Asn Pro Pro Ile Pro
 245 250 255
 Val Gly Asp Ile Tyr Lys Arg Trp Ile Ile Leu Gly Leu Asn Lys Ile
 260 265 270
 Val Arg Met Tyr Ser Pro Val Ser Ile Leu Asp Ile Arg Gln Gly Pro
 275 280 285
 Lys Glu Pro Phe Arg Asp Tyr Val Asp Arg Phe Phe Lys Thr Leu Arg
 290 295 300
 Ala Glu Gln Ala Ser Gln Asp Val Lys Asn Trp Met Thr Glu Thr Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Val Gln Asn Ala Asn Pro Asp Cys Lys Thr Ile Leu Arg Ala Leu
 325 330 335
 Gly Pro Gly Ala Thr Leu Glu Glu Met Met Thr Ala Cys Gln Gly Val
 340 345 350
 Gly Gly Pro Gly His Lys Ala Arg Val Leu Ala Glu Ala Met Ser Gln
 355 360 365
 Ala Thr Asn Ser Asn Ile Met Met Gln Arg Gly Asn Phe Arg Gly Pro
 370 375 380
 Arg Arg Ile Val Lys Cys Phe Asn Cys Gly Lys Glu Gly His Ile Ala
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Asn Cys Arg Ala Pro Arg Lys Lys Gly Cys Trp Lys Cys Gly Lys
 405 410 415
 Glu Gly His Gln Met Lys Asp Cys Thr Glu Arg Gln Ala Asn Phe Leu
 420 425 430
 Gly Lys Ile Trp Pro Ser His Lys Gly Arg Pro Gly Asn Phe Leu Gln
 435 440 445
 Ser Arg Pro Glu Pro Thr Ala Pro Pro Ala Glu Ser Phe Gly Phe Gly
 450 455 460
 Glu Glu Ile Thr Pro Ser Pro Lys Gln Glu Pro Lys Asp Arg Glu Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Tyr Pro Leu Ala Ser Leu Lys Ser Leu Phe Gly Asn Asp Pro Leu Ser
 485 490 495
 Gln Tyr Pro Tyr Asp Val Pro Asp Tyr Ala
 500 505

<210> SEQ ID NO 22

<211> LENGTH: 818

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: HPV genotype 16 E6-E7 DNA sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

gaattcgcca ccatggactg gacctggatc ctgttctctg tggccgcgcg cacacgggtg 60

cacagcttcc aggacccccca ggagagcggc agaaagctgc ctcagctgtg taccgagctg 120

cagaccacca tccacgacat catcctggag tgtgtgtact gtaagcagca gctgctgagg 180

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agagaggtgt acgaccggga cctgtgtatc gtgtacaggg acggcaatcc ctacgccgtg   240
tgtgacaagt gcctgaagtt ctacagcaag atcagcgagt accggcacta ctgctacagc   300
ctgtacggca ccaccctgga gcagcagtac aacaagcccc tgtgtgacct gctgatccgg   360
tgtatcaact gccagaagcc cctgcagaga cacctggaca agaagcagcg gttccacaac   420
atcaggggca gatggaccgg cagatgtatg agctgctgcc ggagcagcag aaccagaagg   480
gagaccagc tgagagggcg gaagagaaga agccacggcg atacccccac cctgcacgag   540
tacatgctgg acctgcagcc tgagaccacc gatctgtacg gctacggcca gctgaatgac   600
agcagcgagg aggaggatga gatcgacggc cctgccggcc aggccgagcc cgacagagcc   660
cactacaaca tcgtgacctt ttgctgtaag tgtgacagca ccctgagact gtgcgtgcag   720
agcaccacg tggacatcag aacctgggag gatctgctga tgggcaccct gggcatcgtg   780
tgtcccatct gtcccagaa acctgatga gcggccgc                               818

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<210> SEQ ID NO 23

<211> LENGTH: 264

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: HPV genotype 16 E6-E7 protein sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

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Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
 1             5             10            15
His Ser Phe Gln Asp Pro Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Lys Leu Pro Gln Leu
 20            25            30
Cys Thr Glu Leu Gln Thr Thr Ile His Asp Ile Ile Leu Glu Cys Val
 35            40            45
Tyr Cys Lys Gln Gln Leu Leu Arg Arg Glu Val Tyr Asp Arg Asp Leu
 50            55            60
Cys Ile Val Tyr Arg Asp Gly Asn Pro Tyr Ala Val Cys Asp Lys Cys
 65            70            75            80
Leu Lys Phe Tyr Ser Lys Ile Ser Glu Tyr Arg His Tyr Cys Tyr Ser
 85            90            95
Leu Tyr Gly Thr Thr Leu Glu Gln Gln Tyr Asn Lys Pro Leu Cys Asp
100           105           110
Leu Leu Ile Arg Cys Ile Asn Cys Gln Lys Pro Leu Gln Arg His Leu
115           120           125
Asp Lys Lys Gln Arg Phe His Asn Ile Arg Gly Arg Trp Thr Gly Arg
130           135           140
Cys Met Ser Cys Cys Arg Ser Ser Arg Thr Arg Arg Glu Thr Gln Leu
145           150           155           160
Arg Gly Arg Lys Arg Arg Ser His Gly Asp Thr Pro Thr Leu His Glu
165           170           175
Tyr Met Leu Asp Leu Gln Pro Glu Thr Thr Asp Leu Tyr Gly Tyr Gly
180           185           190
Gln Leu Asn Asp Ser Ser Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Ile Asp Gly Pro Ala
195           200           205
Gly Gln Ala Glu Pro Asp Arg Ala His Tyr Asn Ile Val Thr Phe Cys
210           215           220
Cys Lys Cys Asp Ser Thr Leu Arg Leu Cys Val Gln Ser Thr His Val
225           230           235           240
Asp Ile Arg Thr Leu Glu Asp Leu Leu Met Gly Thr Leu Gly Ile Val

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1	5	10	15
Glu Thr Thr Asp Leu Tyr Gly Tyr Gly Gln Leu Asn Asp Ser Ser Glu	20	25	30
Glu Glu Asp Glu Ile Asp Gly Pro Ala Gly Gln Ala Glu Pro Asp Arg	35	40	45
Ala His Tyr Asn Ile Val Thr Phe Cys Cys Lys Cys Asp Ser Thr Leu	50	55	60
Arg Leu Cys Val Gln Ser Thr His Val Asp Ile Arg Thr Leu Glu Asp	65	70	75
Leu Leu Met Gly Thr Leu Gly Ile Val Cys Pro Ile Cys Ser Gln Lys	85	90	95

Pro

<210> SEQ ID NO 28
 <211> LENGTH: 18
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: IgE Leader Sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val	1	5	10	15
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His Ser

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Proteolytic Cleavage Sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

Arg Gly Arg Lys Arg Arg Ser	1	5
-----------------------------	---	---

<210> SEQ ID NO 30
 <211> LENGTH: 1766
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: HCV genotype 1a and 1b consensus E1-E2 DNA sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

gaattcgcca ccatggactg gacctggatc ctgttctctg tggccgctgc aacacgggtg	60
cacagctacc aagtgaggaa tagcagcggc ctgtaccacg tgaccaacga ctgctccaac	120
agcagcatcg tgtacgaggc cgccgacatg atcatgcaca cccccgctg tgtgcctctg	180
gtgagagagg gcaacagctc cagatgctgg gtggcctga cccctaccgt ggccgccaga	240
gatggcagcc tgcccaccac caccctgagg agacacgtgg acctgcttgt gggcagcgcc	300
accctgtgta gcgccatgta tgtggcgat ctgtgtggca gcgtgttct tgtgggcag	360
ctgttcacct tcagccccag aaggcactgg accgtgcagg actgtaactg ctccatctac	420
ccccgccaca tcaccggcca cagaatggcc tgggacatga tgatgaactg gagccctacc	480
accgacctgg tgggtgccca gctgctgaga atccctcagg ccatcgtgga catggtggcc	540
ggagcccact gggcgctgct ggccggcatc gcctacttca gcatggtggg caactgggcc	600
aaggtgctcg tgggtgctgct gctgttccgc ggcgtggacg gcagaggcag gaagagaagg	660

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agcgagaccc acgtgaccgg cggcacccgc ggcagaacca cagccggcct tgtgggctg 720
ttcaccctctg gcgccaagca gaacatccag ctgatcaaca ccaacggcag ctggcacatc 780
aacagcaccg ccctgaactg taacgacagc ctgaacaccg gctggctggc cggcctgttc 840
taccagcaca agttcaacag cagcggctgc cccgagagaa tggccagctg tagaccctg 900
gatgagttcg cccagggctg gggccccatc acctacgcca atggcagcgg ccctgaccag 960
agaccctact gctggcacta cgccccaga ccctgtggca tcgtgccgcg caagagcgtg 1020
tgtggccccg tgtactgctt caccctagc cccgtggtg tgggcaccac cgacagaagc 1080
ggagccccca cctacagctg gggcgagAAC gagaccgacg tgctggtgct gaacaacacc 1140
agaccccccc tgggcaattg gttcggctgt acctggatga acagcaccgg cttcaccaaa 1200
gtgtgtggcg ccctccctg tgtgatcggc ggagtgggca acaacaccct gacctgcccc 1260
accgactgct tcagaaagca ccccgaggcc acctactcca gatgtggcag cggaccttgg 1320
ctgacccccA gatgtatggt ggactacccc tacaggctgt ggcactaccc ctgtaccgtg 1380
aacttcacca tcttcaaagt gaggatgat gtggggggcg tggagcacag actggaggcc 1440
gcttgaatt ggaccagggg cgagagatgt gacctggagg accgggatag aagcgagctg 1500
tccccctctg tgctgtccac caccgagtgg caggtgctgc cttgtagctt caccaccctg 1560
ccccccctga gcaccggcct gatccacctg caccagaaca tcgtggacgt gcagtacctg 1620
tacggagtgg gctctagcat cgtgtcctgg gccatcaagt gggagtacgt ggtgctgctg 1680
ttcctgctgc tggccgacgc cagagtgtgt agctgcctgt ggatgatgct gctgatcagc 1740
caggccgagg cctgatgagc ggccgc 1766

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 31

<211> LENGTH: 580

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: HCV genotype 1a and 1b consensus E1-E2 protein sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

```

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
1           5           10          15
His Ser Tyr Gln Val Arg Asn Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr His Val Thr Asn
20          25          30
Asp Cys Ser Asn Ser Ser Ile Val Tyr Glu Ala Ala Asp Met Ile Met
35          40          45
His Thr Pro Gly Cys Val Pro Cys Val Arg Glu Gly Asn Ser Ser Arg
50          55          60
Cys Trp Val Ala Leu Thr Pro Thr Val Ala Ala Arg Asp Gly Ser Leu
65          70          75          80
Pro Thr Thr Thr Leu Arg Arg His Val Asp Leu Leu Val Gly Ser Ala
85          90          95
Thr Leu Cys Ser Ala Met Tyr Val Gly Asp Leu Cys Gly Ser Val Phe
100         105         110
Leu Val Gly Gln Leu Phe Thr Phe Ser Pro Arg Arg His Trp Thr Val
115         120         125
Gln Asp Cys Asn Cys Ser Ile Tyr Pro Gly His Ile Thr Gly His Arg
130         135         140
Met Ala Trp Asp Met Met Met Asn Trp Ser Pro Thr Thr Ala Leu Val
145         150         155         160

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Gln Ala Glu Ala
580

<210> SEQ ID NO 32
<211> LENGTH: 192
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: HCV E1 consensus sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

Tyr Gln Val Arg Asn Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr His Val Thr Asn Asp Cys
1 5 10 15
Ser Asn Ser Ser Ile Val Tyr Glu Ala Ala Asp Met Ile Met His Thr
20 25 30
Pro Gly Cys Val Pro Cys Val Arg Glu Gly Asn Ser Ser Arg Cys Trp
35 40 45
Val Ala Leu Thr Pro Thr Val Ala Ala Arg Asp Gly Ser Leu Pro Thr
50 55 60
Thr Thr Leu Arg Arg His Val Asp Leu Leu Val Gly Ser Ala Thr Leu
65 70 75 80
Cys Ser Ala Met Tyr Val Gly Asp Leu Cys Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Val
85 90 95
Gly Gln Leu Phe Thr Phe Ser Pro Arg Arg His Trp Thr Val Gln Asp
100 105 110
Cys Asn Cys Ser Ile Tyr Pro Gly His Ile Thr Gly His Arg Met Ala
115 120 125
Trp Asp Met Met Met Asn Trp Ser Pro Thr Thr Ala Leu Val Val Ser
130 135 140
Gln Leu Leu Arg Ile Pro Gln Ala Ile Val Asp Met Val Ala Gly Ala
145 150 155 160
His Trp Gly Val Leu Ala Gly Ile Ala Tyr Phe Ser Met Val Gly Asn
165 170 175
Trp Ala Lys Val Leu Val Val Leu Leu Leu Phe Ala Gly Val Asp Gly
180 185 190

<210> SEQ ID NO 33
<211> LENGTH: 363
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: HCV E2 consensus sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

Glu Thr His Val Thr Gly Gly Thr Ala Gly Arg Thr Thr Ala Gly Leu
1 5 10 15
Val Gly Leu Phe Thr Pro Gly Ala Lys Gln Asn Ile Gln Leu Ile Asn
20 25 30
Thr Asn Gly Ser Trp His Ile Asn Ser Thr Ala Leu Asn Cys Asn Asp
35 40 45
Ser Leu Asn Thr Gly Trp Leu Ala Gly Leu Phe Tyr Gln His Lys Phe
50 55 60
Asn Ser Ser Gly Cys Pro Glu Arg Met Ala Ser Cys Arg Pro Leu Asp
65 70 75 80
Glu Phe Ala Gln Gly Trp Gly Pro Ile Thr Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ser Gly
85 90 95
Pro Asp Gln Arg Pro Tyr Cys Trp His Tyr Ala Pro Arg Pro Cys Gly
100 105 110

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Ile Val Pro Ala Lys Ser Val Cys Gly Pro Val Tyr Cys Phe Thr Pro
 115 120 125

Ser Pro Val Val Val Gly Thr Thr Asp Arg Ser Gly Ala Pro Thr Tyr
 130 135 140

Ser Trp Gly Glu Asn Glu Thr Asp Val Leu Val Leu Asn Asn Thr Arg
 145 150 155 160

Pro Pro Leu Gly Asn Trp Phe Gly Cys Thr Trp Met Asn Ser Thr Gly
 165 170 175

Phe Thr Lys Val Cys Gly Ala Pro Pro Cys Val Ile Gly Gly Val Gly
 180 185 190

Asn Asn Thr Leu Thr Cys Pro Thr Asp Cys Phe Arg Lys His Pro Glu
 195 200 205

Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Cys Gly Ser Gly Pro Trp Leu Thr Pro Arg Cys
 210 215 220

Met Val Asp Tyr Pro Tyr Arg Leu Trp His Tyr Pro Cys Thr Val Asn
 225 230 235 240

Phe Thr Ile Phe Lys Val Arg Met Tyr Val Gly Gly Val Glu His Arg
 245 250 255

Leu Glu Ala Ala Cys Asn Trp Thr Arg Gly Glu Arg Cys Asp Leu Glu
 260 265 270

Asp Arg Asp Arg Ser Glu Leu Ser Pro Leu Leu Leu Ser Thr Thr Glu
 275 280 285

Trp Gln Val Leu Pro Cys Ser Phe Thr Thr Leu Pro Ala Leu Ser Thr
 290 295 300

Gly Leu Ile His Leu His Gln Asn Ile Val Asp Val Gln Tyr Leu Tyr
 305 310 315 320

Gly Val Gly Ser Ser Ile Val Ser Trp Ala Ile Lys Trp Glu Tyr Val
 325 330 335

Val Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Ala Asp Ala Arg Val Cys Ser Cys Leu
 340 345 350

Trp Met Met Leu Leu Ile Ser Gln Ala Glu Ala
 355 360

<210> SEQ ID NO 34

<211> LENGTH: 3512

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

ggtaccgaat tgcaccacat ggactggacc tggatcctgt tcctggtggc cgctgccaca 60

agagtgcaca gccccagggc ccccaggtgc agagccgtgc ggagcctgct gcggagccac 120

taccgggagg tgetgcccct ggccacctc gtgcggaggc tgggccctca ggggtggcgg 180

ctggtgcaga gaggcgaccc tgccgccttc agagccctgg tggcccagtg cctggtgtgc 240

gtgcctggg acgccagacc tcccctgccc gccctagct tccggcaggt gtectgectg 300

aaagaactgg tggcccgggt gctgcagcgg ctgtgcgaga ggggcgccaa gaactgtgctg 360

gccttcggct tcgccctgct ggacggcgcc agaggcggcc ctcccaggc cttcaccacc 420

tccgtgagaa gctacctgcc caacaccgtg accgacgccc tgagaggcag cggcgcttgg 480

ggcctgctgc tgcgcagagt gggcgacgac gtgctggtgc acctgctggc cagatgcgcc 540

ctgttcgtgc tggtcgcccc cagctgcgcc taccaggtgt gcggcccacc cctgtaccag 600

ctgggagccg ccaccaggc cagacccct cctcacgect ccggcccag gcggagactg 660

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ggctgcgagc	gggcctggaa	ccacagcgtg	cgggaggccg	gcgtgcccct	gggcctgcca	720
gcccctggcg	ccagaagaag	ggcgggcagc	gccagcagaa	gcctgcccct	gcccgaagcgg	780
cccagacgcg	gagccgcccc	tgagcccgag	agaacccccg	tgggcccagg	ctcttgggcc	840
caccttgcc	ggaccagagg	ccccagcgac	cggggcttct	gcgtggtgtc	ccccgcccaga	900
cccgccgagg	aagccactc	cctggaaggc	gccctgagcg	gcaccaggca	cagccacccc	960
agcgtgggcc	gccagcacca	cgccggaccc	cccagcacct	ccaggccccc	caggccctgg	1020
gacaccctt	gccccctgt	gtacgcccag	accaagcact	tcctgtacag	cagcgccgac	1080
aaagagcagc	tgcggcccag	cttcctgctg	tccagcctga	ggccctccct	gaccggcgct	1140
aggcgccctg	tggagaccat	ctttctgggc	agccggccct	ggatgcccgg	cacccccagg	1200
cggctgccc	ggctgccc	gcggtactgg	cagatgaggc	ctctgttct	ggaactgctg	1260
ggcaaccacg	cccagtgcc	ctacggcgctg	ctgctgaaaa	cccactgccc	cctgagagcc	1320
gcccgtgacc	cagccgccc	agtgtgccc	agagagaagc	ctcagggcag	cgtggccgct	1380
cccaggaag	aggacaccga	ccccagacgc	ctggtgcagc	tgctgcggca	gcacagcagc	1440
ccttgccagg	tgtacggctt	cgtgcccggc	tgccctgagaa	ggctggtgcc	ccctggcctg	1500
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gggaagcaog	ccaagctgtc	cctgcaggaa	ctgacctgga	agatgagcgt	gcggggctgc	1620
gcctggctga	gaagatcccc	tggcgtgggc	tgccctgccc	ccgcccagca	ccggctgcgg	1680
gaggaaatcc	tggccaagtt	cctgcactgg	ctgatgagcg	tgtacgtggt	ggagctgctg	1740
agatccttct	tctacgtgac	cgagaccacc	ttccagaaga	actacctgtt	cttctaccgg	1800
aagagcgtgt	ggagcaagct	gcagagcatc	ggcatccggc	agcacctgaa	gcgggtgcag	1860
ctgagagagc	tgtccgaggc	cgaagtgagg	cagcaccggg	aggccagacc	tgccctgctg	1920
accagccggc	tgcggttcat	ccccaaagccc	gacggcctgc	ggcccatcgt	gaacatggac	1980
tacgtggtgg	gcgccaggac	cttcggcgcg	gagaagccgg	ccgagccgct	gacctcgagg	2040
gtgaaggccc	tgttcagcgt	gctgaactac	gagcgggcca	ggcggccagg	cctgctgggc	2100
gccagcgtgc	tgggcctgga	cgacatccac	cgggcctggc	ggaccttcgt	gctgagagtg	2160
cgggcccagg	acccccctcc	cgagctgtac	ttcgtgaagg	tggacgtgac	aggcgcctac	2220
gacaccatcc	cccaggaccg	gctgaccgag	gtgatcgcca	gcatcatcaa	gccccagaac	2280
acctactgcg	tgcggagata	cgccgtggtg	cagaagggccg	cccacggcca	cgtgcggaag	2340
gccttcaaga	gccacgtgag	cacctgacc	gacctgcagc	cctacatgcg	gcagttcgtg	2400
gcccacctgc	aggaaaccag	ccccctgccc	gatgcccgtg	tgatcgagca	gagcagcagc	2460
ctgaacgagg	ccagcagcgg	cctgttcgac	gtgttcctga	gattcatgtg	ccaccaogcc	2520
gtgcggatcc	ggggcaagag	ctacgtgcag	tgccaggcca	tcccacaggg	cagcatcctg	2580
tcccacctgc	tgtgctccct	gtgctacggc	gacatggaaa	acaagctggt	cgccggcacc	2640
aggcgggacg	gactgctgct	gagactggtg	gacgacttcc	tgctggtgac	ccccacctg	2700
accacgcca	agaccttct	gcggacctg	gtgcgcccgg	tgcccagta	cgctgcctg	2760
gtgaacctga	gaaagaccgt	ggtgaacttc	cccgtggagg	acgaggccct	ggcgggcaca	2820
gccttcgtgc	agatgcctgc	ccatggactg	ttcccttggg	gcgggctgct	gctggacacc	2880
cggacctg	aagtgcagag	cgactacagc	agctacccc	ggaccagcat	ccgggcctcc	2940
ctgacctca	acaggggctt	caaggccggc	aggaacatgc	ggcggaaagct	gtttggcgtg	3000
ctgcggctga	agtgccacag	cctgtttctg	tacctgcagg	tgaacagcct	gcagaccgtg	3060

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tgcaccaaca tctacaagat cctgctgctg caggcctacc gggtccacgc ctgctgctg 3120
cagctgcctt ttcaccagca ggtgtggaag aacctacct tcttctgctg ggtgatcagc 3180
gacaccgcca gcctgtgcta cagcatcctg aaggccaaga acgcccgcac gagcctgggc 3240
gccaaggagg ccgcccgaac tetgcccagc gagggcctgc agtggctgtg ccaccaggcc 3300
tttctgctga agctgaccoc gcaccgggtg acctacgtgc ccctgctggg cagcctgctg 3360
accgcccaga cccagctgtc ccggaagctg cctggcacca ccctgacagc cctggaagcc 3420
gcccgaacc ccgcccgtcc ctcgacttc aagaccatcc tggactaccc ctacgacgtg 3480
cccgactacg cctgatgagc ggcccgcgagc tc 3512

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<210> SEQ ID NO 35

<211> LENGTH: 1158

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

```

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
1           5           10          15
His Ser Pro Arg Ala Pro Arg Cys Arg Ala Val Arg Ser Leu Leu Arg
                20          25          30
Ser His Tyr Arg Glu Val Leu Pro Leu Ala Thr Phe Val Arg Arg Leu
                35          40          45
Gly Pro Gln Gly Trp Arg Leu Val Gln Arg Gly Asp Pro Ala Ala Phe
                50          55          60
Arg Ala Leu Val Ala Gln Cys Leu Val Cys Val Pro Trp Asp Ala Arg
                65          70          75          80
Pro Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Phe Arg Gln Val Ser Cys Leu Lys Glu
                85          90          95
Leu Val Ala Arg Val Leu Gln Arg Leu Cys Glu Arg Gly Ala Lys Asn
                100         105         110
Val Leu Ala Phe Gly Phe Ala Leu Leu Asp Gly Ala Arg Gly Gly Pro
                115         120         125
Pro Glu Ala Phe Thr Thr Ser Val Arg Ser Tyr Leu Pro Asn Thr Val
                130         135         140
Thr Asp Ala Leu Arg Gly Ser Gly Ala Trp Gly Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg
                145         150         155         160
Val Gly Asp Asp Val Leu Val His Leu Leu Ala Arg Cys Ala Leu Phe
                165         170         175
Val Leu Val Ala Pro Ser Cys Ala Tyr Gln Val Cys Gly Pro Pro Leu
                180         185         190
Tyr Gln Leu Gly Ala Ala Thr Gln Ala Arg Pro Pro Pro His Ala Ser
                195         200         205
Gly Pro Arg Arg Arg Leu Gly Cys Glu Arg Ala Trp Asn His Ser Val
                210         215         220
Arg Glu Ala Gly Val Pro Leu Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Ala Arg Arg
                225         230         235         240
Arg Gly Gly Ser Ala Ser Arg Ser Leu Pro Leu Pro Lys Arg Pro Arg
                245         250         255
Arg Gly Ala Ala Pro Glu Pro Glu Arg Thr Pro Val Gly Gln Gly Ser
                260         265         270
Trp Ala His Pro Gly Arg Thr Arg Gly Pro Ser Asp Arg Gly Phe Cys
                275         280         285

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Val Val Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro Ala Glu Glu Ala Thr Ser Leu Glu Gly
 290 295 300
 Ala Leu Ser Gly Thr Arg His Ser His Pro Ser Val Gly Arg Gln His
 305 310 315 320
 His Ala Gly Pro Pro Ser Thr Ser Arg Pro Pro Arg Pro Trp Asp Thr
 325 330 335
 Pro Cys Pro Pro Val Tyr Ala Glu Thr Lys His Phe Leu Tyr Ser Ser
 340 345 350
 Gly Asp Lys Glu Gln Leu Arg Pro Ser Phe Leu Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg
 355 360 365
 Pro Ser Leu Thr Gly Ala Arg Arg Leu Val Glu Thr Ile Phe Leu Gly
 370 375 380
 Ser Arg Pro Trp Met Pro Gly Thr Pro Arg Arg Leu Pro Arg Leu Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Gln Arg Tyr Trp Gln Met Arg Pro Leu Phe Leu Glu Leu Leu Gly Asn
 405 410 415
 His Ala Gln Cys Pro Tyr Gly Val Leu Leu Lys Thr His Cys Pro Leu
 420 425 430
 Arg Ala Ala Val Thr Pro Ala Ala Gly Val Cys Ala Arg Glu Lys Pro
 435 440 445
 Gln Gly Ser Val Ala Ala Pro Glu Glu Glu Asp Thr Asp Pro Arg Arg
 450 455 460
 Leu Val Gln Leu Leu Arg Gln His Ser Ser Pro Trp Gln Val Tyr Gly
 465 470 475 480
 Phe Val Arg Ala Cys Leu Arg Arg Leu Val Pro Pro Gly Leu Trp Gly
 485 490 495
 Ser Arg His Asn Glu Arg Arg Phe Leu Arg Asn Thr Lys Lys Phe Ile
 500 505 510
 Ser Leu Gly Lys His Ala Lys Leu Ser Leu Gln Glu Leu Thr Trp Lys
 515 520 525
 Met Ser Val Arg Gly Cys Ala Trp Leu Arg Arg Ser Pro Gly Val Gly
 530 535 540
 Cys Val Pro Ala Ala Glu His Arg Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile Leu Ala Lys
 545 550 555 560
 Phe Leu His Trp Leu Met Ser Val Tyr Val Val Glu Leu Leu Arg Ser
 565 570 575
 Phe Phe Tyr Val Thr Glu Thr Thr Phe Gln Lys Asn Tyr Leu Phe Phe
 580 585 590
 Tyr Arg Lys Ser Val Trp Ser Lys Leu Gln Ser Ile Gly Ile Arg Gln
 595 600 605
 His Leu Lys Arg Val Gln Leu Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Ala Glu Val Arg
 610 615 620
 Gln His Arg Glu Ala Arg Pro Ala Leu Leu Thr Ser Arg Leu Arg Phe
 625 630 635 640
 Ile Pro Lys Pro Asp Gly Leu Arg Pro Ile Val Asn Met Asp Tyr Val
 645 650 655
 Val Gly Ala Arg Thr Phe Arg Arg Glu Lys Arg Ala Glu Arg Leu Thr
 660 665 670
 Ser Arg Val Lys Ala Leu Phe Ser Val Leu Asn Tyr Glu Arg Ala Arg
 675 680 685
 Arg Pro Gly Leu Leu Gly Ala Ser Val Leu Gly Leu Asp Asp Ile His
 690 695 700
 Arg Ala Trp Arg Thr Phe Val Leu Arg Val Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Pro

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Leu Thr Ala Leu Glu Ala Ala Ala Asn Pro Ala Leu Pro Ser Asp
 1130 1135 1140

Phe Lys Thr Ile Leu Asp Tyr Pro Tyr Asp Val Pro Asp Tyr Ala
 1145 1150 1155

<210> SEQ ID NO 36

<211> LENGTH: 1707

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Influenza H5N1 HA consensus sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

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atggaaaaga tcgtgctgct gttcgccatc gtgagcctgg tgaagagcga ccagatctgc      60
atcggctacc acgccaacaa cagcaccgag caggtggaca ccatcatgga aaaaaactg      120
accgtgacct acgcccagga catcctggaa aagacccaca acggcaagct gtgcgacctg      180
gacggcgtga agcccctgat cctgcgggac tgcagcgtgg cggctggct gctgggcaac      240
cccatgtgcg acgagttcat caactgccc gagtggagct acatcgtgga gaaggccaac      300
cccgtgaaag acctgtgcta ccccgcgac ttcaacgact acgaggaact gaagcactg      360
ctgtcccgga tcaaccactt cgagaagatc cagatcatcc ccaagagcag ctggtccagc      420
cacgaggcca gcctgggctg gagcagcgcc tgcccatacc agggcaagtc cagcttcttc      480
cggaactggt tgtggctgat caagaagaac agcacctacc ccaccatcaa gcggagctac      540
aacaacacca accaggaaga tctgctggtc ctgtgggcca tccaccacc caacgacgcc      600
gccgagcaga ccaagctgta ccagaacccc accacctaca tcagcgtggg caccagcacc      660
ctgaaccagc ggctggtgcc ccggatcgcc acccggcca aggtgaacgg ccagagcggc      720
cggatggaat tcttctggac catcctgaag cccaacgatg ccatcaactt cgagagcaac      780
ggcaacttca tcgccccoga gtacgcctac aagatcgtga agaagggcga cagcaccatc      840
atgaagagcg agctggaata cggcaactgc aacaccaagt gccagacccc catgggcgcc      900
atcaacagca gcattgccct ccacaacatc caccacctga ccatcggcga gtgccccaa      960
tacgtgaaga gcaacaggct ggtgctggcc accggcctgc ggaacagccc ccagcgggag      1020
cggcgggccc cggcccggg cctgttggc gccatcgccg gcttcacga gggcggctgg      1080
cagggcatgg tggacgggtg gtacggctac caccacagca atgagcaggg cagcggctac      1140
gccgcccaca aagagagcac ccagaaggcc atcgacggcg tcaccaacaa ggtgaacagc      1200
atcatcgaca agatgaacac ccagttcgag gccgtgggcc gggagttcaa caacctgaa      1260
cggcgggatcg agaacctgaa caagaaaatg gaagatggct tcctggacgt gtggacctac      1320
aacgcccagc tgctggtgct gatggaaaac gagcggaccc tggacttcca cgacagcaac      1380
gtgaagaacc tgtacgacaa agtgccgctg cagctgcggg acaacgccc agagctgggc      1440
aacggctgct tcgagttcta ccacaagtgc gacaacgagt gcatggaag cgtgcggaac      1500
ggcacctacg actaccccca gtacagcgag gaagcccggc tgaagcggga ggaatcagc      1560
ggcgtgaaac tggaaagcat cggcatctac cagatcctga gcatctacag caccgtggcc      1620
agcagcctgg ccctggccat catggtggcc ggccctgagcc tgtggatgtg cagcaacggc      1680
agcctgcagt gccggatctg catctag                                     1707

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<210> SEQ ID NO 37

<211> LENGTH: 568

<212> TYPE: PRT

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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Influenza H5N1 HA consensus sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

Met Glu Lys Ile Val Leu Leu Phe Ala Ile Val Ser Leu Val Lys Ser
 1 5 10 15

Asp Gln Ile Cys Ile Gly Tyr His Ala Asn Asn Ser Thr Glu Gln Val
 20 25 30

Asp Thr Ile Met Glu Lys Asn Val Thr Val Thr His Ala Gln Asp Ile
 35 40 45

Leu Glu Lys Thr His Asn Gly Lys Leu Cys Asp Leu Asp Gly Val Lys
 50 55 60

Pro Leu Ile Leu Arg Asp Cys Ser Val Ala Gly Trp Leu Leu Gly Asn
 65 70 75 80

Pro Met Cys Asp Glu Phe Ile Asn Val Pro Glu Trp Ser Tyr Ile Val
 85 90 95

Glu Lys Ala Asn Pro Val Asn Asp Leu Cys Tyr Pro Gly Asp Phe Asn
 100 105 110

Asp Tyr Glu Glu Leu Lys His Leu Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn His Phe Glu
 115 120 125

Lys Ile Gln Ile Ile Pro Lys Ser Ser Trp Ser Ser His Glu Ala Ser
 130 135 140

Leu Gly Val Ser Ser Ala Cys Pro Tyr Gln Gly Lys Ser Ser Phe Phe
 145 150 155 160

Arg Asn Val Val Trp Leu Ile Lys Lys Asn Ser Thr Tyr Pro Thr Ile
 165 170 175

Lys Arg Ser Tyr Asn Asn Thr Asn Gln Glu Asp Leu Leu Val Leu Trp
 180 185 190

Gly Ile His His Pro Asn Asp Ala Ala Glu Gln Thr Lys Leu Tyr Gln
 195 200 205

Asn Pro Thr Thr Tyr Ile Ser Val Gly Thr Ser Thr Leu Asn Gln Arg
 210 215 220

Leu Val Pro Arg Ile Ala Thr Arg Ser Lys Val Asn Gly Gln Ser Gly
 225 230 235 240

Arg Met Glu Phe Phe Trp Thr Ile Leu Lys Pro Asn Asp Ala Ile Asn
 245 250 255

Phe Glu Ser Asn Gly Asn Phe Ile Ala Pro Glu Tyr Ala Tyr Lys Ile
 260 265 270

Val Lys Lys Gly Asp Ser Thr Ile Met Lys Ser Glu Leu Glu Tyr Gly
 275 280 285

Asn Cys Asn Thr Lys Cys Gln Thr Pro Met Gly Ala Ile Asn Ser Ser
 290 295 300

Met Pro Phe His Asn Ile His Pro Leu Thr Ile Gly Glu Cys Pro Lys
 305 310 315 320

Tyr Val Lys Ser Asn Arg Leu Val Leu Ala Thr Gly Leu Arg Asn Ser
 325 330 335

Pro Gln Arg Glu Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Arg Gly Leu Phe Gly Ala Ile
 340 345 350

Ala Gly Phe Ile Glu Gly Gly Trp Gln Gly Met Val Asp Gly Trp Tyr
 355 360 365

Gly Tyr His His Ser Asn Glu Gln Gly Ser Gly Tyr Ala Ala Asp Lys
 370 375 380

Glu Ser Thr Gln Lys Ala Ile Asp Gly Val Thr Asn Lys Val Asn Ser

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385	390	395	400
Ile Ile Asp Lys Met Asn Thr Gln Phe Glu Ala Val Gly Arg Glu Phe	405	410	415
Asn Asn Leu Glu Arg Arg Ile Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Lys Met Glu Asp	420	425	430
Gly Phe Leu Asp Val Trp Thr Tyr Asn Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Leu Met	435	440	445
Glu Asn Glu Arg Thr Leu Asp Phe His Asp Ser Asn Val Lys Asn Leu	450	455	460
Tyr Asp Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Leu Arg Asp Asn Ala Lys Glu Leu Gly	465	470	475
Asn Gly Cys Phe Glu Phe Tyr His Lys Cys Asp Asn Glu Cys Met Glu	485	490	495
Ser Val Arg Asn Gly Thr Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Gln Tyr Ser Glu Glu Ala	500	505	510
Arg Leu Lys Arg Glu Glu Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Leu Glu Ser Ile Gly	515	520	525
Ile Tyr Gln Ile Leu Ser Ile Tyr Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala	530	535	540
Leu Ala Ile Met Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Leu Trp Met Cys Ser Asn Gly	545	550	555
Ser Leu Gln Cys Arg Ile Cys Ile	565		

<210> SEQ ID NO 38
 <211> LENGTH: 1466
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Influenza H1N1&H5N1 NA consensus Sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

```

ggtagcgaat tgcaccacat ggactggacc tggatcctgt tcctggtggc cgctgccacc    60
cgggtgcaca gcataaacc caaccagaag atcatcacca tcggcagcat ctgcatggtg    120
atcggcatcg tgagcctgat gctgcagatc ggcaaacatga tcagcatctg ggtgtcccac    180
agcatccaga ccggcaacca gcaccaggcc gagcccatca gcaacaccaa ctttctgacc    240
gagaaggccg tggccagcgt gaccctggcc ggcaacagca gcctgtgccc catcagcggc    300
tgggcccgtg acagcaagga caacagcadc cggatcggca gcaagggcga cgtgttcgtg    360
atccgggagc ccttcatcag ctgcagccac ctggaatgcc ggaccttctt cctgacccag    420
ggggcccctg tgaacgacaa gcacagcaac ggcaccgtga aggacagaag cccctaccgg    480
accctgatga gctgccccgt gggcgaggcc cccagcccct acaacagccg gttcagagag    540
gtggcctggt ccgccagcgc ctgccacgac ggcaccagct ggctgacat cggcacatcag    600
ggccctgaca acggcgccgt ggcctgtctg aagtacaacg gcatcatcac cgacaccatc    660
aagagctggc ggaacaacat cctgcccggc caggaaagcg agtgccctg cgtgaacggc    720
agctgcttca ccgtgatgac cgacggcccc agcaacggcc agggccagcta caagatcttc    780
aagatggaag agggcaaggt ggtgaagagc gtggagctgg acgcccccaa ctaccactac    840
gaggaatgca gctgctaccc cgacgcccgc gagatcacct gcgtgtgccg ggacaactgg    900
cacggcagca accggcccct ggtgtccttc aaccagaacc tggaatacca gatcggtctac    960
atctgcagcg gcgtgttcgg cgacaacccc agggcccaacg atggcaccgg cagctgcggc   1020
    
```

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cctgtgagcg ccaacggcgc ctacggcgtg aagggcttca gcttcaagta cggcaacggc 1080
gtgtggatcg gccggaccaa gacaccaac agcagatccg gcttcgagat gatctgggac 1140
cccaacggct ggaccgagac cgacagcagc ttcagcgtga agcaggacat cgtggccatc 1200
accgactggt ccggtacag cggcagcttc gtgcagcacc ccgagctgac cggcctggac 1260
tgcacccggc cctgcttttg ggtggagctg atcagaggca ggcccaaaga gagcaccatc 1320
tggaccagcg gcagcagcat cagcttttgc ggcgtgaaca gcgacaccgt gagctggtec 1380
tggcccgaog gcgcccagct gcccttcacc atcgacaagt acccctacga cgtgcccgac 1440
tacgcctgat gacgggccgc gagctc 1466

```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 39
<211> LENGTH: 476
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Influenza H1N1&H5N1 NA consensus sequence

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<400> SEQUENCE: 39

```

```

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
1           5           10          15
His Ser Met Asn Pro Asn Gln Lys Ile Ile Thr Ile Gly Ser Ile Cys
           20           25           30
Met Val Ile Gly Ile Val Ser Leu Met Leu Gln Ile Gly Asn Met Ile
           35           40           45
Ser Ile Trp Val Ser His Ser Ile Gln Thr Gly Asn Gln His Gln Ala
50           55           60
Glu Pro Ile Ser Asn Thr Asn Phe Leu Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Ala Ser
65           70           75           80
Val Thr Leu Ala Gly Asn Ser Ser Leu Cys Pro Ile Ser Gly Trp Ala
           85           90           95
Val Tyr Ser Lys Asp Asn Ser Ile Arg Ile Gly Ser Lys Gly Asp Val
100          105          110
Phe Val Ile Arg Glu Pro Phe Ile Ser Cys Ser His Leu Glu Cys Arg
115          120          125
Thr Phe Phe Leu Thr Gln Gly Ala Leu Leu Asn Asp Lys His Ser Asn
130          135          140
Gly Thr Val Lys Asp Arg Ser Pro Tyr Arg Thr Leu Met Ser Cys Pro
145          150          155          160
Val Gly Glu Ala Pro Ser Pro Tyr Asn Ser Arg Phe Glu Ser Val Ala
165          170          175
Trp Ser Ala Ser Ala Cys His Asp Gly Thr Ser Trp Leu Thr Ile Gly
180          185          190
Ile Ser Gly Pro Asp Asn Gly Ala Val Ala Val Leu Lys Tyr Asn Gly
195          200          205
Ile Ile Thr Asp Thr Ile Lys Ser Trp Arg Asn Asn Ile Leu Arg Thr
210          215          220
Gln Glu Ser Glu Cys Ala Cys Val Asn Gly Ser Cys Phe Thr Val Met
225          230          235          240
Thr Asp Gly Pro Ser Asn Gly Gln Ala Ser Tyr Lys Ile Phe Lys Met
245          250          255
Glu Lys Gly Lys Val Val Lys Ser Val Glu Leu Asp Ala Pro Asn Tyr
260          265          270
His Tyr Glu Glu Cys Ser Cys Tyr Pro Asp Ala Gly Glu Ile Thr Cys
275          280          285

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Val Cys Arg Asp Asn Trp His Gly Ser Asn Arg Pro Trp Val Ser Phe
 290 295 300
 Asn Gln Asn Leu Glu Tyr Gln Ile Gly Tyr Ile Cys Ser Gly Val Phe
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Asp Asn Pro Arg Pro Asn Asp Gly Thr Gly Ser Cys Gly Pro Val
 325 330 335
 Ser Ala Asn Gly Ala Tyr Gly Val Lys Gly Phe Ser Phe Lys Tyr Gly
 340 345 350
 Asn Gly Val Trp Ile Gly Arg Thr Lys Ser Thr Asn Ser Arg Ser Gly
 355 360 365
 Phe Glu Met Ile Trp Asp Pro Asn Gly Trp Thr Glu Thr Asp Ser Ser
 370 375 380
 Phe Ser Val Lys Gln Asp Ile Val Ala Ile Thr Asp Trp Ser Gly Tyr
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Gly Ser Phe Val Gln His Pro Glu Leu Thr Gly Leu Asp Cys Ile
 405 410 415
 Arg Pro Cys Phe Trp Val Glu Leu Ile Arg Gly Arg Pro Lys Glu Ser
 420 425 430
 Thr Ile Trp Thr Ser Gly Ser Ser Ile Ser Phe Cys Gly Val Asn Ser
 435 440 445
 Asp Thr Val Ser Trp Ser Trp Pro Asp Gly Ala Glu Leu Pro Phe Thr
 450 455 460
 Ile Asp Lys Tyr Pro Tyr Asp Val Pro Asp Tyr Ala
 465 470 475

<210> SEQ ID NO 40
 <211> LENGTH: 875
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Influenza H1N1&H5N1 M1 consensus sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

ggtaccggat cgcaccat ggactggacc tggattctgt tctggtggc cgctgccacc 60
 cgggtgcaca gcatgagcct gctgaccgag gtggagacct acgtgctgtc catcatcccc 120
 agcggccctc tgaaggccga gatcgcccag cggctggaag atgtgttcgc cgcaagaac 180
 accgacctgg aagccctgat ggaatggctg aaaaccggc ccctcctgag ccccctgacc 240
 aagggcatcc tgggcttctg gttcaccctg accgtgccca gcgagcgggg cctgcagcgg 300
 cggagattcg tgcagaacgc cctgaacggc aacggcgacc ccaacaacat ggaccgggcc 360
 gtgaagctgt acaagaagct gaagcgggag atcaccttcc acggcgccaa agaggtggcc 420
 ctgagctaca gcacaggcgc cctggccagc tgcattggcc tgatctacaa ccggatgggc 480
 accgtgacca ccgaggtggc cttcgccctg gtgtgcgcca cctgagagca gatcgccgac 540
 agccagcaca gatcccaccg gcagatggcc accaccacca acccctgat ccggcagcag 600
 aaccggatgg tcctggcctc caccaccgcc aaggccatgg aacagatggc cggcagcagc 660
 gagcaggccg ccgaagccat ggaagtggcc agccaggcca ggcagatggt gcaggccatg 720
 cggaccatcg gcaccacccc cagcagcagc gccggactgc gggacgacct gctggaaaac 780
 ctgcaggcct accagaaacg gatggcgctg cagatgcagc ggttcaagta ccctacgac 840
 gtgcccgact acgctgatg agcggccgcg agctc 875

<210> SEQ ID NO 41

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<211> LENGTH: 279
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Influenza H1N1&H5N1 M1 consensus sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 41

```

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
1           5           10           15
His Ser Met Ser Leu Leu Thr Glu Val Glu Thr Tyr Val Leu Ser Ile
           20           25           30
Ile Pro Ser Gly Pro Leu Lys Ala Glu Ile Ala Gln Arg Leu Glu Asp
           35           40           45
Val Phe Ala Gly Lys Asn Thr Asp Leu Glu Ala Leu Met Glu Trp Leu
50           55           60
Lys Thr Arg Pro Ile Leu Ser Pro Leu Thr Lys Gly Ile Leu Gly Phe
65           70           75           80
Val Phe Thr Leu Thr Val Pro Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu Gln Arg Arg Arg
           85           90           95
Phe Val Gln Asn Ala Leu Asn Gly Asn Gly Asp Pro Asn Asn Met Asp
100          105          110
Arg Ala Val Lys Leu Tyr Lys Lys Leu Lys Arg Glu Ile Thr Phe His
115          120          125
Gly Ala Lys Glu Val Ala Leu Ser Tyr Ser Thr Gly Ala Leu Ala Ser
130          135          140
Cys Met Gly Leu Ile Tyr Asn Arg Met Gly Thr Val Thr Thr Glu Val
145          150          155          160
Ala Phe Gly Leu Val Cys Ala Thr Cys Glu Gln Ile Ala Asp Ser Gln
165          170          175
His Arg Ser His Arg Gln Met Ala Thr Thr Thr Asn Pro Leu Ile Arg
180          185          190
His Glu Asn Arg Met Val Leu Ala Ser Thr Thr Ala Lys Ala Met Glu
195          200          205
Gln Met Ala Gly Ser Ser Glu Gln Ala Ala Glu Ala Met Glu Val Ala
210          215          220
Ser Gln Ala Arg Gln Met Val Gln Ala Met Arg Thr Ile Gly Thr His
225          230          235          240
Pro Ser Ser Ser Ala Gly Leu Arg Asp Asp Leu Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln
245          250          255
Ala Tyr Gln Lys Arg Met Gly Val Gln Met Gln Arg Phe Lys Tyr Pro
260          265          270
Tyr Asp Val Pro Asp Tyr Ala
275

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 42
 <211> LENGTH: 1700
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Influenza H5N1 M2E-NP consensus sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

```

ggtagcgaat tcgccacat ggactggacc tggatcctgt tcctgggtcgc tgccgccacc      60
aggggtgcaca gcagcctgct gaccgagggtg gagaccccca cccggaacga gtggggctgc      120
cgggtgcagcg acagcagcga cccggggcagg aagcggagaa gcgccagcca gggcaccaag      180
cggagctaag agcagatgga aacaggcggc gagcggcaga acgccaccga gatccgggcc      240

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agcgtgggca gaatggtcgg cggcatcggc cggttctaca tccagatgtg caccgagctg 300
aagctgtccg actacgaggg cggctgatc cagaacagca tcaccatcga gcggatggtg 360
ctgtccgctc tcgacgagcg gcggaacaga tacctggaag agcaccaccag cgccggcaag 420
gacccaaga aaaccgcgcg acccatctac cggcggaggg acggcaagtg ggtgcgggag 480
ctgatcctgt acgacaaaga ggaatccgg cggatctggc ggcaggccaa caacggcgag 540
gacgccacag ccggcctgac ccacctgatg atctggcaca gaaacctgaa cgacgccacc 600
taccagcgga caagggtctt ggtccggacc ggcctggacc cccggatgtg cagcctgatg 660
cagggcagca cactgcccag aagaagcggg gccgctggcg cagccgtgaa gggcgtgggc 720
accatggtga tggaactgat ccggatgatc aagcggggca tcaacgaccg gaatttttgg 780
agggcgcgaga acggcagcgg gaccgggatc gcctacgagc ggatgtgcaa catcctgaag 840
ggcaagtcc agacagccgc ccagcgggcc atgatggacc aggtccggga gagccggaac 900
cccggcaacg ccgagatcga ggacctgatc ttctggcca gaagcgcctt gatcctgcgg 960
ggcagcgtgg ccacaagag ctgcctgccc gcctgcgtgt acggactggc cgtggccagc 1020
ggctacgact tcgagcggga gggctacagc ctggtcggca tcgaccctt cggctgctg 1080
cagaactccc aggtgttcag cctgatccgg cccaacgaga accccgcca caagtccag 1140
ctggtctgga tggcctgcca cagcgcggcc ttcgaggatc tgagagtgag cagcttcac 1200
cggggcacca gagtgggtgc caggggccag ctgtccacca gggcgtgca gatcggcagc 1260
aacgagaaca tggaagccat ggacagcaac accctggaac tcgaggagccg gtactgggcc 1320
atccggacca gaagcggcgg caacaccaac cagcagcggg ccagcgcggg acagatcagc 1380
gtgcagccca cttctccgt gcagcggaa ctgcccttcg agagggccac catcatggcc 1440
gccttcaccg gcaacaccga gggccggacc agcgacatgc ggaccgagat catcaggatg 1500
atggaagcgg ccaggccoga ggacgtgagc ttcagggca gggcgtggt cgagctgtcc 1560
gatgagaagg ccaccaaccc catcgtgcc agcttcgaca tgaacaacga gggcagctac 1620
ttcttcggcg acaacgcoga ggaatacgac aactaccct acgacgtgcc cgactacgcc 1680
tgatgagcgg ccgagagctc 1700

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<210> SEQ ID NO 43
<211> LENGTH: 554
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Influenza H5N1 M2E-NP consensus sequence
<400> SEQUENCE: 43

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```

Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val
1           5           10          15
His Ser Ser Leu Leu Thr Glu Val Glu Thr Pro Thr Arg Asn Glu Trp
          20          25          30
Gly Cys Arg Cys Ser Asp Ser Ser Asp Arg Gly Arg Lys Arg Arg Ser
          35          40          45
Ala Ser Gln Gly Thr Lys Arg Ser Tyr Glu Gln Met Glu Thr Gly Gly
          50          55          60
Glu Arg Gln Asn Ala Thr Glu Ile Arg Ala Ser Val Gly Arg Met Val
65          70          75          80
Gly Gly Ile Gly Arg Phe Tyr Ile Gln Met Cys Thr Glu Leu Lys Leu
          85          90          95

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Ser Asp Tyr Glu Gly Arg Leu Ile Gln Asn Ser Ile Thr Ile Glu Arg
 100 105 110
 Met Val Leu Ser Ala Phe Asp Glu Arg Arg Asn Arg Tyr Leu Glu Glu
 115 120 125
 His Pro Ser Ala Gly Lys Asp Pro Lys Lys Thr Gly Gly Pro Ile Tyr
 130 135 140
 Arg Arg Arg Asp Gly Lys Trp Val Arg Glu Leu Ile Leu Tyr Asp Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Glu Ile Arg Arg Ile Trp Arg Gln Ala Asn Asn Gly Glu Asp Ala
 165 170 175
 Thr Ala Gly Leu Thr His Leu Met Ile Trp His Ser Asn Leu Asn Asp
 180 185 190
 Ala Thr Tyr Gln Arg Thr Arg Ala Leu Val Arg Thr Gly Met Asp Pro
 195 200 205
 Arg Met Cys Ser Leu Met Gln Gly Ser Thr Leu Pro Arg Arg Ser Gly
 210 215 220
 Ala Ala Gly Ala Ala Val Lys Gly Val Gly Thr Met Val Met Glu Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Arg Met Ile Lys Arg Gly Ile Asn Asp Arg Asn Phe Trp Arg Gly
 245 250 255
 Glu Asn Gly Arg Arg Thr Arg Ile Ala Tyr Glu Arg Met Cys Asn Ile
 260 265 270
 Leu Lys Gly Lys Phe Gln Thr Ala Ala Gln Arg Ala Met Met Asp Gln
 275 280 285
 Val Arg Glu Ser Arg Asn Pro Gly Asn Ala Glu Ile Glu Asp Leu Ile
 290 295 300
 Phe Leu Ala Arg Ser Ala Leu Ile Leu Arg Gly Ser Val Ala His Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Cys Leu Pro Ala Cys Val Tyr Gly Leu Ala Val Ala Ser Gly Tyr
 325 330 335
 Asp Phe Glu Arg Glu Gly Tyr Ser Leu Val Gly Ile Asp Pro Phe Arg
 340 345 350
 Leu Leu Gln Asn Ser Gln Val Phe Ser Leu Ile Arg Pro Asn Glu Asn
 355 360 365
 Pro Ala His Lys Ser Gln Leu Val Trp Met Ala Cys His Ser Ala Ala
 370 375 380
 Phe Glu Asp Leu Arg Val Ser Ser Phe Ile Arg Gly Thr Arg Val Val
 385 390 395 400
 Pro Arg Gly Gln Leu Ser Thr Arg Gly Val Gln Ile Ala Ser Asn Glu
 405 410 415
 Asn Met Glu Ala Met Asp Ser Asn Thr Leu Glu Leu Arg Ser Arg Tyr
 420 425 430
 Trp Ala Ile Arg Thr Arg Ser Gly Gly Asn Thr Asn Gln Gln Arg Ala
 435 440 445
 Ser Ala Gly Gln Ile Ser Val Gln Pro Thr Phe Ser Val Gln Arg Asn
 450 455 460
 Leu Pro Phe Glu Arg Ala Thr Ile Met Ala Ala Phe Thr Gly Asn Thr
 465 470 475 480
 Glu Gly Arg Thr Ser Asp Met Arg Thr Glu Ile Ile Arg Met Met Glu
 485 490 495
 Ser Ala Arg Pro Glu Asp Val Ser Phe Gln Gly Arg Gly Val Phe Glu
 500 505 510
 Leu Ser Asp Glu Lys Ala Thr Asn Pro Ile Val Pro Ser Phe Asp Met

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515	520	525
Asn Asn Glu Gly Ser Tyr Phe Phe Gly Asp Asn Ala Glu Glu Tyr Asp 530 535 540		
Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Asp Val Pro Asp Tyr Ala 545 550		
 <210> SEQ ID NO 44 <211> LENGTH: 701 <212> TYPE: PRT <213> ORGANISM: Human immunodeficiency virus type 1		
 <400> SEQUENCE: 44		
Met Asp Trp Thr Trp Ile Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Val 1 5 10 15		
His Ser Glu Glu Lys Leu Trp Val Thr Val Tyr Tyr Gly Val Pro Val 20 25 30		
Trp Lys Glu Ala Thr Thr Thr Leu Phe Cys Ala Ser Asp Ala Lys Ala 35 40 45		
His His Ala Glu Ala His Asn Val Trp Ala Thr His Ala Cys Val Pro 50 55 60		
Thr Asp Pro Asn Pro Gln Glu Val Ile Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Lys 65 70 75 80		
Tyr Asn Met Trp Lys Asn Asn Met Val Asp Gln Met His Glu Asp Ile 85 90 95		
Ile Ser Leu Trp Asp Gln Ser Leu Lys Pro Cys Val Lys Leu Thr Pro 100 105 110		
Leu Cys Val Thr Leu Asn Cys Thr Asn Ala Thr Tyr Thr Asn Ser Asp 115 120 125		
Ser Lys Asn Ser Thr Ser Asn Ser Ser Leu Glu Asp Ser Gly Lys Gly 130 135 140		
Asp Met Asn Cys Ser Phe Asp Val Thr Thr Ser Ile Asp Lys Lys Lys 145 150 155 160		
Lys Thr Glu Tyr Ala Ile Phe Asp Lys Leu Asp Val Met Asn Ile Gly 165 170 175		
Asn Gly Arg Tyr Thr Leu Leu Asn Cys Asn Thr Ser Val Ile Thr Gln 180 185 190		
Ala Cys Pro Lys Met Ser Phe Glu Pro Ile Pro Ile His Tyr Cys Thr 195 200 205		
Pro Ala Gly Tyr Ala Ile Leu Lys Cys Asn Asp Asn Lys Phe Asn Gly 210 215 220		
Thr Gly Pro Cys Thr Asn Val Ser Thr Ile Gln Cys Thr His Gly Ile 225 230 235 240		
Lys Pro Val Val Ser Thr Gln Leu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ser Leu Ala Glu 245 250 255		
Gly Gly Glu Val Ile Ile Arg Ser Glu Asn Leu Thr Asp Asn Ala Lys 260 265 270		
Thr Ile Ile Val Gln Leu Lys Glu Pro Val Glu Ile Asn Cys Thr Arg 275 280 285		
Pro Asn Asn Asn Thr Arg Lys Ser Ile His Met Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala 290 295 300		
Phe Tyr Ala Arg Gly Glu Val Ile Gly Asp Ile Arg Gln Ala His Cys 305 310 315 320		
Asn Ile Ser Arg Gly Arg Trp Asn Asp Thr Leu Lys Gln Ile Ala Lys 325 330 335		

4. A nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes SEQ ID NO:35.
5. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein said molecule is a plasmid.
6. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1. 5
7. An injectable pharmaceutical composition comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
8. A recombinant vaccine comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1. 10
9. The recombinant vaccine of claim 8 wherein said recombinant vaccine is a recombinant vaccinia vaccine.
10. A live attenuated pathogen comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
11. A method of inducing an immune response in an individual against hTERT comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1. 15
12. A method of inducing an immune response in an individual against hTERT comprising administering to said individual a composition comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 4. 20

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